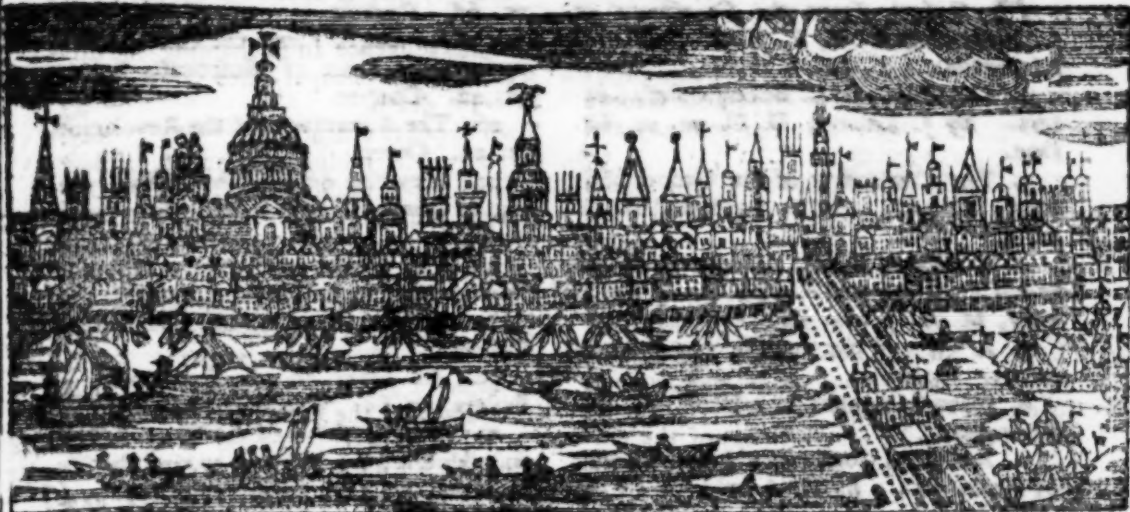


# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1753.

To be Continued (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>I. An Account of the GAMESTER, a new Tragedy.</p> <p>II. Duke of Newcastle's Letter to the Prussian Minister, with an Abstract of the Report annexed.</p> <p>III. Experiments of Lime-Water's preventing Putrefaction.</p> <p>IV. The Life of Bishop BURNET.</p> <p>V. Dr. Strukely's Conjecture of the Cause of Earthquakes.</p> <p>VI. Account of a most extraordinary Thunder Storm.</p> <p>VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of A. Boeculonius and L. Valerius Flaccus, in the DEBATE on the Subsidy Treaty with the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony.</p> <p>VIII. A Description of the Wild Boar.</p> <p>IX. Abstract of Mr. Fielding's Proposal relating to the Poor.</p> <p>X. Observations on the Prussian Memorial.</p> <p>XI. Extract from <i>The whole Duty of Woman</i>.</p> <p>XII. History of the Formation of the Human Foetus.</p> <p>XIII. Account of the GENII, a new Entertainment.</p> <p>XIV. Mischiefs of Gaming and Routs.</p> | <p>XV. Of the Art of refining Silver.</p> <p>XVI. Of Gold and Silver Wire-drawing.</p> <p>XVII. Two opposite Characters.</p> <p>XVIII. A List of the Trustees for Sir Hans Sloane's Museum.</p> <p>XIX. Particulars of Capt. Cranstoun's Death.</p> <p>XX. Success of Ventilators.</p> <p>XXI. List of Sheriffs for 1753.</p> <p>XXII. Declaration in Judge Burnet's Will.</p> <p>XXIII. General Court of the Free British Fishery.</p> <p>XXIV. POETRY: Prologue and Epilogue to the Gamester; the Lady and the Pimple; an Enquiry after Contentment; to Mr. Lambert; a Midnight Thought, a new Song, set to Musick; Epitaph; Epigram, &amp;c.</p> <p>XXV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Malt-Tax Bill passed; Sessions at the Old Bailey; Malefactors executed, &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XXVI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXVII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXVIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXIX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXX. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
|---|---|
- With a curious Copper-Plate of WILD BOARS, drawn from the Life, and the HEAD of the late Bishop BURNET, finely engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noller-Row. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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*The Hebrew criticism on a passage in Genesis, the letter from Nottingham, the letter concerning a mathematical question, the rhyming question, &c. shall be in our next. Eugenio's observations on Tacitus, the verses from Eusebius, &c. shall be considered.*



T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.  
F E B R U A R Y, 1753.

ACCOUNT of the GAMESTER,  
a new Tragedy. (See the Prologue and  
Epilogue, p. 86.)

The CHARACTERS are

Beverly, a young fellow of an open  
free disposition, but violently addicted to  
gaming. Mr. Garrick.

Lewson, his friend, in love with Char-  
lotte. Mr. Moffop.

Stukely an infamous gamester. Mr.  
Davies.

Bates, Mr. Burton, } both gamesters  
Dawson, Mr. Blakes, } and tools of  
Stukely.


Jarvis, an old man, late steward to  
Beverly. Mr. Berry.

Waiter. Mr. Ackman.

Mrs. Beverly, Beverly's wife. Mrs.  
Prichard.

Charlotte, his sister. Miss Haughton.

Lucy, Mrs. Beverly's maid. Mrs. Price.

 R. Beverly had been a  
man of large fortune,  
blest with a tender wife  
and beauteous child. C  
Charlotte his sister was  
under his guardianship,  
who was beloved by  
Lewson, to whom she  
had consented to be married. Mr. Be-  
verly was not only rich in possessions,  
but in hope, as he had an aged uncle, who  
had declared him his heir. Things were D  
in this state, when Mr. Stukely, one who  
had been school-fellow with Mr. Beverly,  
fired with love of Mrs. Beverly, and  
knowing the only foible of her husband  
was love of play, contrived the ruin of  
him to pave the way for his possessing the  
wife of his confiding friend. In order  
to this, he cloaths some sharpers, and  
with his money enabled them to appear E  
as gentlemen; he then introduced them  
to Beverly, who lost vast sums to them,  
insomuch that Stukely having lent his  
deluded dupe Beverly still fresh supplies  
for ruin, the latter could not see the fraud,

February, 1753.

thinking Stukely was as deep a loser as  
himself. Things came to that extremity,  
Beverly's house, goods, every thing was  
sold to defray such cursed expences, and  
his wife, child, and sister forced to retire  
to lodgings.

ACT I. Mrs. Beverly and Charlotte  
lament their distress in their new abode.  
Beverly had been all night out, which  
fills them with fear, when Charlotte en-  
deavours to alleviate her sister's sorrows,  
by assuring her of keeping her from  
want, while she possessed any thing, but  
hints her fear of her brother's having lost  
her fortune, which was committed to  
his care. Jarvis, who had been steward  
to Beverly's father, and in his prosperity  
to him, also enters, enquires for his mas-  
ter, begs not to be discarded, and know-  
ing their calamities, generously offers what  
his whole servitude had scraped together.  
A loud knock at the door alarms them  
with assurance it is a dun, and Jarvis  
exits to quiet him, after having asked  
Mr. Stukely, who just enters, of his  
master, whom he goes to seek. Stukely  
denies his having seen him since night,  
and drops some hints to alarm Mrs. Be-  
verly's jealousy, and by urging her not  
to believe false reports to her husband's  
prejudice, raises some doubts in her,  
which so disorders her, that she retires  
to rest. After another knocking enters  
Mr. Lewson, who meeting with Stukely,  
they exchange some ambiguous speeches,  
among which Lewson assures him, that  
he knows him, and Stukely retires con-  
founded. Lewson addresses Charlotte,  
enquires for her sister, who hearing his  
voice comes to him; he then acquaints  
her, that yesterday her house, &c. was  
sold, but that those things he knew most  
valuable to her he had purchased, that  
they might be safe for her, and they go  
out to speak to one, who he tells her will  
prove a friend.

The next scene is Stukely's chamber.  
After a soliloquy, discovering his base-

G 2

ness,



ness, enters Bates, one of his minions, to whom he relates, that he was to carry money to the gaming-house to Beverly, but would not, as he wanted these jewels his wife had still preserved.

ACT II. Mr. Beverly is discovered sitting in a room at the gaming-house, full of the deepest consternation at his losses; Jarvis enters to him, intreats him to return home; he promises he will. Stukely comes in, and sends Jarvis to tell the dun, who had called in the morning, that he would pay him; he then relates to Beverly, that he hath no more money, that lenders want security, and he can get no more, that he expects nothing but a prison, as he was totally ruined, yet drops hints it is in Beverly's power to pay them, with means to venture a recovery, presses him to take Jarvis's money, which, when he refuses, he tells him his wife hath jewels, which, after some reflections, Beverly promises to get. The next scene shews Beverly returned home, and with his sister; she claims her fortune, he with heat evades it, but promises he will reckon with her to-morrow; then Mrs. Beverly returns with Lewson, who endeavours to give Beverly an insight into Stukely's treachery, exits with Charlotte. After some endearments, Beverly tells his wife he hath ruined his friend, that he hath borrowed his all from him, and now must suffer him to perish in a prison, but resolves not to ask his wife for her jewels; but that resolution is broke by the receipt of a letter from Stukely, in which he artfully begs him not to urge it, for that night he should leave England; she presses to know what was meant by those expressions, which when he discovers, she tenderly prefers his peace to her ornaments, and takes him to her closet to tender him the jewels, but cautions him to husband them, as that is their last resource from starving.

ACT III. Stukely enters with Bates, to whom he gives bills to pay to Beverly for the reversion of his uncle's estate, which he declares he will draw him in to sell. Beverly enters with bills for the jewels, which he gives to Stukely, who pretends to be fired by an internal impulse to hazard a recovery of his fortune. Beverly refuses to join him, but by the artful persuasion of the villain at last consents. But all this time Stukely intermixes words to enrage Beverly against Lewson, declaring, that the latter hath spread abroad that he had spent his sister's fortune, and he would call him to account for it.

The next scene shews Mr. Beverly and

Charlotte in the lodging, to them Lewson; he, after the departure of Beverly, urges his love to Charlotte, reminds her of her promise of marriage, from which (if she repents) he says he will acquit her; she being from him assured this proposition arose from honour, he re-confesses his love; he then promises to disclose a mighty secret, if she'll first give her word to marry him to-morrow, which when she grants, he tells her, "All her fortune's lost," and comforts her for it with the excess of his love.

We next see Stukely and Beverly coming in despair from the loss of not only all the purchase of the jewels, but a large sum on honour. Beverly is in the utmost rage and fire, cools, seizes Stukely by the throat, draws on him, then sinks to asking pardon, and exquisitely shews all the various passions of the losing ruined gamester; but yet by Stukely is artfully worked up to sell the reversion of his estate, which he goes out to do.

ACT IV. Mrs. Beverly appears disconsolate with her maid. Mr. Stukely, enters to her, acquaints her that her husband is false to her, that he had forged that letter to rob her of her jewels, which he hath bestowed upon a strumpet; and when he thinks he hath sufficiently fired her to revenge, he then offers to receive her in his house, and keep her sumptuously; she is enraged at his base proposal, and threatening to tell her husband, drives him from her. She returns with Lewson and Charlotte; having told them of Stukely, Lewson declares he will call him to account, she promises to deal calmly, he exits for that purpose, and Jarvis enters affrighted with the news, that Stukely hath taken out an action against his master.

We next see Stukely at his lodgings, Bates enters, tells him Beverly hath sold his estate, and hath lost all the money, and describes his behaviour on that occasion. Somebody entering, Stukely puts out Bates, but is surprised at seeing Lewson, who declares he comes a professed enemy. Stukely runs to the door to call his servants, which Lewson shuts and prevents him. An exquisite scene is here, and a high contrast between the brave good man, and the base cowardly villain. Lewson draws thrice on him, which he as oft meanly declines, and after sufficient reproaches Lewson leaves him. Stukely then calls in Bates, prompts him to murder Lewson in the street, which he promises, in consideration of a vast reward.

The next scene is the street, thro' which Beverly is returning home in agonies not to be conceived without seeing them represented



presented by Mr. Garrick, in the words of the Author. Lewson too coming across meets Beverly, who, prompted by his despair, quarrels with him for reporting he had lost his sister's fortune. Lewson denies the charge, and avoids a duel. tho' drawn upon, and promising satisfaction on the morrow, departs. Jarvis and Bates entering, see the quarrel, but only Jarvis comes to him, begs him to come home, and taking from him his sword, prevents his murder. Beverly raves, throws himself on the ground in agonies, till raised and soothed by Jarvis; they exit. Then we see Stukely ordering Dawson, another of his gang, to get two officers, and execute the writ on Beverly.

ACT V. Enter Stukely, Bates and Dawson. Bates dissembling with Stukely, relates how he overtook Lewson, accompanied him home, and stabbed him as he was reaching his bell, and that the watch had found him in the street. Dawson also gives an account how he executed his commission, entered Beverly's lodging with two officers, tore him from his wife and sister, and lodged him in a prison. Stukely comparing the times of the quarrel betwixt Beverly and Lewson, the latter being supposed murdered, resolved to father it on Beverly, and persuades him he arrested him thro' love, to save him from the officers; and then Bates shall accuse him, and call for witness of the quarrel his servant Jarvis.

Scene the lodgings. Mrs. Beverly and Charlotte are discovered lamenting the imprisonment of Beverly. Jarvis enters, tells how he lost his master in the prison, but gives them a joyful account that the uncle is dead, and now joy will succeed, and they all exit to the prison, to cheer Beverly with the news.

Scene the prison. Beverly is discovered there alone, and after a long debate on suicide drinks poison; they enter to him, tell him the news, which now adds to his agony, in the midst of which he acquaints them, he hath sold that estate for a paltry sum, and lost it. Stukely enters to them, brings him a discharge, and with a shew of love acquaints him he had him secured to save him, on account of Lewson's murder. Charlotte is alarmed at this, and on Stukely's persisting in accusing Beverly, Bates and Dawson enter, and produce Lewson alive. Stukely is seized by his own servants, and carried out to justice; then Beverly accuses himself of too much haste, acknowledges his poisoning himself, and commending his family to Lewson's care, dies a terrible example to all gamesters.

*In our last we gave a Copy of the King of Prussia's Memorial in Relation to the Silesia Loan; and now we shall give the Answer made to it by his Majesty's Order, which was by way of Letter from the Duke of Newcastle to the Prussian Minister here, as follows, viz.*

Whitehall, Feb. 8, 1753.

S I R.

I LOST no time in laying before the king, the memorial, which you delivered to me on the 23d of November last, with the papers, that accompanied it.

B His majesty found the contents of it so extraordinary, that he would not return an answer to it, or take any resolution upon it, till he had caused both the Memorial, and the Exposition des Motifs, &c. which you put into my hands soon after, by way of justification of what had passed at Berlin, to be maturely considered; and till his majesty should thereby be enabled to set the proceedings of the courts of admiralty here, in their true light; to the end, that his Prussian majesty, and the whole world, might be rightly informed of the regularity of their conduct; in which they appear to have followed the only method, which has ever been practised by nations, where disputes of this nature could happen; and strictly to have conformed themselves to the law of nations, universally allowed to be the only rule, in such cases, when there is nothing stipulated to the contrary, by particular treaties between the parties concerned.

This examination, and the full knowledge of the facts resulting from it, will shew, so clearly, the irregularity of the proceedings of those persons, to whom this affair was referred at Berlin, that it is not doubted, from his Prussian majesty's justice and discernment, but that he will be convinced thereof, and will revoke the detention of the sums assigned upon Silesia; the payment of which, his Prussian majesty engaged to the empress-queen to take upon himself, and of which the reimbursement was an express article in the treaties, by which the cession of that dutchy was made.

I, therefore, have the king's orders to send you the report, made to his majesty, upon the papers abovementioned, by Sir George Lee, judge of the prerogative court; Dr. Paul, his majesty's advocate-general in the courts of civil law; Sir Dudley Ryder, and Mr. Murray, his majesty's attorney, and solicitor-general. This report is founded on the principles of the law of nations, received and acknowledged

knowledge by authorities, of the greatest weight, in all countries ; so that his majesty does not doubt, but that it will have the effect desired.

The points, upon which this whole affair turns, and which are decisive, are,

1. That affairs of this kind are, and can be, cognizable, only in the courts belonging to that power, where the seizure is made ; and, consequently, that the erecting foreign courts, or jurisdictions elsewhere, to take cognizance thereof, is contrary to the known practice of all nations, in the like cases ; and, therefore, a proceeding which none can admit.

2. That those courts, which are generally styled courts of admiralty, and which include both the inferior courts, and the courts of appeal, always decide according to the universal law of nations only ; except in those cases, where there are particular treaties between the powers concerned, which have altered the dispositions of the law of nations, or deviate from them.

3. That the decisions, in the cases complained of, appear, by the inclosed report, to have been made singly, upon the rule prescribed by the law of nations ; which rule is clearly established, by the constant practice of other nations, and by the authority of the greatest men.

4. That, in the case in question, there cannot even be pretended to be any treaty, that has altered this rule, or by virtue of which, the parties could claim any privileges, which the law of nations does not allow them.

5. That as, in the present case, no just grievance can be alledged, nor the least reason given, for saying, that justice has been denied, when regularly demanded ; and as, in most of the cases complained of, it was the complainants themselves, who neglected the only proper means of procuring it ; there cannot, consequently, be any just cause, or foundation, for reprisals.

6. That, even though reprisals might be justified by the known and general rules of the law of nations ; it appears, by the report, and indeed from considerations, which must concur to every body, that sums, due to the king's subjects by the empress-queen, and assigned by her upon Silesia ; of which sums his Prussian majesty took upon himself the payment, both by the treaty of Breslau, and by that of Dresden, in consideration of the cession of that country, and which, by virtue of that very cession, ought to have been fully, and absolutely discharged, in the year 1745, that is to say, one year before any of the facts complained

of did happen ; could not, either in justice or reason, or according to what is the constant practice between all the most respectable powers, be seized, or stopt, by way of reprisals.

The several facts, which are particularly mentioned above, are so clearly stated, and proved, in the inclosed report ; that I shall not repeat the particular reasons and authorities alledged in support of them, and in justification of the conduct and proceedings in question. The king is persuaded, that these reasons will be sufficient also, to determine the judgment of all impartial people, in the present case.

It is material to observe, upon this subject, that this debt on Silesia, was contracted by the late emperor Charles VI, who engaged, not only to fulfil the conditions expressed in the contract, but even to give the creditors such further security, as they might afterwards reasonably ask. This condition had been very ill performed by a transfer of the debt, which had put it in the power of a third person to seize, and confiscate it.

You will not be surprised, Sir, that, in an affair, which has so greatly alarmed the whole nation, who are entitled to that protection, which his majesty cannot dispense with himself from granting ; the king has taken time, to have things examined to the bottom ; and that his majesty finds himself obliged, by the facts, to adhere to the justice, and legality, of what has been done in his courts, and not to admit the irregular proceedings, which have been carried on elsewhere.

The late war furnished many instances, which ought to have convinced all Europe, how scrupulously the courts here do justice, upon such occasions. They did not even avail themselves of an open war, to seize, or detain, the effects of the enemy, when it appeared that those effects were taken wrongfully before the war. This circumstance must do honour to their proceedings ; and will, at the same time, shew, that it was as little necessary as proper, to have recourse elsewhere to proceedings, entirely new, and unusual.

The king is fully persuaded, that what has passed at Berlin, has been occasioned, singly, by the ill-grounded informations, which his Prussian majesty has received, of these affairs : And does not at all doubt, but that, when his Prussian majesty shall see them in their true light, his natural disposition to justice and equity will induce him, immediately to rectify the steps, which have been occasioned by those informations ; and to complete the payment of the debt charged on the dutchy

dutchy of Silesia, according to his engagements for that purpose. I am,

With much consideration, SIR,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

And by the report mentioned in, and annexed to this memorial, it appears, That by the law of nations, when two powers are at war, all ships are liable to be stoppt, and examined to whom they belong, and whether they are carrying contraband to the enemy. That the goods of an enemy on board the ship of a friend, may be taken. That contraband goods going to the enemy, tho' the property of a friend, may be taken as prize; because supplying the enemy with what enables him better to carry on the war, is a departure from neutrality. That the established method of determination, whether the capture be, or be not, lawful prize, is by a regular judicial proceeding in the court of admiralty of that state to whom the captor belongs, judging by the law of nations. That the evidence must come from the papers on board, and oath of the master and principal officers. That if there be false or colourable papers; if the master or officers grossly prevaricate; if proper ships papers are not on board; or if the master and crew cannot say whether the belongs to a friend or enemy, the law of nations allows, according to the different degrees of suspicion, arising from the fault of the ship taken, &c. costs to be paid, or not received, by the claimant. That in every maritime country there is a superior court of review, to which there lies an appeal; and if no appeal is offered, it is an acknowledgment of the justice of the sentence.

That of the eighteen ships in the first Prussian list, four, if ever taken, were restored by the captors themselves, to the satisfaction of the Prussians, who have never complained in any court of justice here.

One was restored by sentence, with full costs and damages.

Three were restored by sentence; with freight for such goods belonging to the enemy as were condemned.

Four ships were restored by sentence; but the cargoes or part of them condemned as contraband, and are not now alleged to have been Prussian property.

Five ships and cargoes were restored by sentence; but the claimant subjected to pay costs, because, from the ship-papers, &c. there was ground to have condemned; and the restitution was decreed merely on the faith of affidavits afterwards allowed.

One ship (the last of the 18) was restored upon an appeal; but, from the circumstances of the capture, without costs on either side.

That as to the list of thirty-three neutral ships, in whose cargoes the subjects of Prussia claim to have been interested,

Two of them never came before a court of justice in England, but (if taken) were restored by the captors themselves, to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

In sixteen of them, the goods claimed by the Prussian subjects appear to have been actually restored, by sentence, to the masters of the ships in which they were laden; and by the customs of the sea, the master is in the place of the lader.

In fourteen of the cases the Prussian property was not verified by the ships papers, or preparatory examinations, or the claimant's own affidavit, which he was allowed to make.

The remaining cause with respect to part of the goods, was depending when the memorial and list was delivered to the British secretary of state; and the goods have since been restored by sentence.

So conscious were the claimants, that the court of admiralty did right, there is not an appeal, in a single instance, in the second list, and but one in the first. Yet the Prussian king founds the justice and propriety of his having recourse to reprisals—"because his subjects have not hitherto been able to obtain any redress, either from the English tribunals, to whom they applied, or from the government, before whom they laid their complaints."—The law of nations founded upon justice, equity, and convenience, and the reason of the thing, do not allow reprisals, except in case of violent injuries, directed or supported by the state, and justice absolutely denied *in re minime dubia*, by all the tribunals, and afterwards by the prince. (Grotius, L. iii. c. 2. Sect. 4. 5.)

When judges are left free, and give sentence according to their conscience, though it should be erroneous, that would be no ground for reprisals. Upon doubtful questions, different men think and judge differently; and all a friend can desire, is, that justice should be as impartially administered to him, as it is to the subjects of that prince, in whose courts the matter is tried.

As to the Prussian commission to examine these cases, *ex parte*, upon new suggestions, the like was never attempted in any country of the world before. Prize, or not prize, must be determined by courts of admiralty belonging to the power whose subjects make the capture; and



and even the principle this extraordinary commission professed to proceed on, that tho' these cargoes belonged to the enemy, yet being on board any neutral ship, they were not liable to enquiry, seizure, or confiscation, is evidently false; by the authorities of every writer on the law of nations, and the constant practice, A ancient and modern.

[The Conclusion of the Report in our next.]

*An ingenious Piece is just published, intitled, The WHOLE DUTY of WOMAN. By a LADY. Written at the Desire of a noble LORD. Of this Work the following is a just Character.*

**I**T is compos'd in the stile and manner of the *Oeconomy of human Life*, and contains concise, easy and agreeable rules and instructions for the conduct of the fair sex; so that we should be very much wanting in our regard for them, if we did not recommend it to their perusal. It is calculated to preserve them from those snares and temptations, that tend to plunge them in vice, folly, and misery; and furnishes them with such amiable lessons of prudence, virtue, and agreeable behaviour in every station, as, if put in practice, will make their lives comfortable and happy. It is divided into several sections under proper heads; and for a specimen of the performance, we shall give our readers the following.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

From whom cometh evil, from whom poverty and dejection of spirit?

Idleness is the mother of mischief; idleness is the parent of shame and disease.

The slothful spendeth the day in slumber, she waketh at noon, she drinketh her cordial, and enquireth the time of the morning.

She turneth again to sleep, and awaketh not till the dinner of the evening.

She converteth the night into day, and keepeth the light of the sun hid from her eyes.

Her house is a scene of riot and confusion, she hath eye-servants.

Her appetite faileth, and the physician is daily set down at her door.

Industry is up with the sun, she awaketh at the crowing of the cock, and walketh abroad to taste the sweetness of the morning.

She is ruddy as the daughter of health: her ears are delighted with the musick G of the shrill lark.

Her garment sweepeth the dewdrop from the new stubble and the green grass, and her path is by the murmuring of the purling brook.

Her appetite is keen; her blood is pure and temperate, and her pulse beateth even.

Her house is elegant, her handmaids are the daughters of neatness, and plenty smileth at her table.

She saunters not; neither stretcheth herself out on the couch of indolence.

She crieth not, what have I to do? but the work of her hands is the thought of a moment.

She listeneth not to the gossip's tale, she sippeth not her tea in scandal; but employment is the matter of her discourse.

Her work is done at the evening, but the work of the slothful is put off till to-morrow.

#### A DESCRIPTION of the WILD BOAR.

See the CUT.

**T**HESE beasts fight with one another during the rutting season, which is in December; and, when wounded, rub the afflicted part against trees, whence pitch distils. The male never quits his mate whilst she is pregnant. Under thick bushes or coverts they prepare a place with moss and leaves, where they bring forth 7, 8, 9 or 10 young ones at a litter; which are at first reddish with black and whitish streaks. At the approach of men, the female makes a signal to her young, who hide themselves singly; and at another signal, when the danger is over, they return to their dam, who suckles them during summer. In seeking their food, the young boars march in front; and do thus till the time of another litter, when the old ones drive them away. Their teeth grow to the length of 3 or 4 inches, and become curved. Their hair turns grey about the head and snout. These animals do great mischief to fruits, fields, meadows, vineyards, &c. and their abode is in woods and forests, where their darling food is acorns; but when sharp set, they will prey on dead carcasses. Experienced hunters know their sex, age and size by the track. Their flesh is very delicate, and some boars weigh 700lb. To cool themselves they wallow in puddles, and by rubbing against trees, mix so much pitch with their hair as enables their hides to resist a ball, except it go in a right line. Sportsmen commonly aim at their head and breast. Boars are very numerous in Denmark, Norway, Germany, &c. and the hunting them is a great diversion among persons of distinction. The hunting time is in its glory in November, December, and January. These creatures are either shot, or taken with toils and a spear. This chase is very dangerous; and many dogs, tho' in armour, are often killed.

JOUR-

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 19.

*The next Speech I shall give you in the Debate begun in your last, was that made by A. Bæculonius, which was in Substance as follows, viz.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

**I** SIT here as an English gentleman, and as such I have a right to talk freely of the greatest subject of this kingdom, much more of the greatest subject of any foreign B state: I shall therefore deliver my sentiments upon this subject without any reserve: If there be persons in this house belonging to any of the princes of Germany, they ought not to be here; and if they are, they must take it for their pains; C for their presence will never, I hope, keep any member of this house so much in awe, as to prevent that freedom of speech, which is allowed even by our own sovereign; and whatever some gentlemen may think, it must be allowed, when duly considered, that no debate of the kind now before us, can tend much to the honour of the princes of Germany: We desire nothing of the princes of Germany, nor of any prince in Europe, but to concur in such measures as E may be necessary for preserving their own liberty and independency. On the other hand, what is desired by France? What does she scatter her subsidies for among the princes of Europe, but to get them to be instrumental in forging their own F chains? If this be truly the case, Sir, can it be for the honour of any prince of Germany, or of Europe, to suppose, that he will accept of a subsidy from France, unless we agree to grant him one? And if

W — B —.

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this be not the case: If our ministers be desiring them to concur in any measure, which is not necessary for the preservation of their own liberty and independency, I am sure, no member of this house, who A thinks so, will consent to the granting of the subsidy, unless he be subsidized himself as well as the prince for whom the subsidy is required.

Now, Sir, with regard to the measure, for which the present subsidy is required, I mean the election of a king of the Romans; whatever I may think, whatever any gentleman of this house may think of that measure, we must for the honour of the princes of Germany suppose, that few or none of them think it absolutely necessary for preserving the liberties and privileges of the German empire, because I do not find that any of them will concur in it without a subsidy from us. From their behaviour upon this occasion I must suppose, that some of them think it a measure of the most dangerous D consequence to the liberties and privileges of the German empire, and that others of them think it a matter of such absolute indifference, as no way to tend either to the destruction or the preservation of the liberties and privileges of that empire. E These last may think themselves at liberty to concur in it, in consideration of a subsidy from us; but if they be right in their opinion, surely we ought not to load our constituents with any such unnecessary expence, even supposing that the nation were not only free of debt, but also in the most flourishing circumstances; and I must be of opinion, that in prudence as well as modesty, we ought to allow, that the princes of Germany are better judges than we are of the constitution and true interest of their own H country.

country. I say, Sir, in prudence as well as modesty; for if we should pretend to be better judges than they, and to compel them or any of them to be of our opinion, we shall of course furnish France with a party in Germany, which may enable her to overturn the liberties of Europe as well as of Germany; because the dispute will not then be about liberty and independency, but whether they shall be obliged to submit to the two houses of Bourbon, or to the two houses of Brunswick and Austria.

From what I have heard in this debate, Sir, it seems to be almost the unanimous opinion of this assembly, that an election of a king of the Romans would be an additional security for the peace of Europe and tranquillity of Germany, without being of any dangerous consequence to the liberties and privileges of the empire; but it is certain, that this is not the unanimous opinion of the electors and princes of that empire; for if it were, we should have no occasion to grant any subsidy. With regard to them, the case, in my opinion, appears plainly to be thus: There are three electors and many princes, who think an election of a king of the Romans, during the life of the emperor, of such dangerous consequence to the liberties and privileges of the Germanick body, that it ought never to be made, without an absolute and apparent necessity, for which there is not, they think, the least pretence at present: There are two, and I believe no more than two electors, who think, or pretend to think, that such a necessity now exists; And the rest of the electors and princes think the election itself a matter of such indifference, that they may allow themselves to be determined by a subsidy from us. In these circumstances we may see, that by granting subsidies to all these in-

different gentlemen, we may perhaps get at last a majority to concur in the election of the archduke Joseph, even during the life of his father, the present emperor. I say, perhaps; because as the question has now been started, whether the electoral college or the diet of the empire be judges of this necessity, I doubt much if the elector of Mentz will venture to convoke a diet of election, before this question be determined, even tho' a majority of the electors should concur in requiring it. But suppose that we should, by means of our subsidies, obtain a majority of the electors, and that we should get the elector of Mentz to run the risk of convoking a diet of election at their request, the question is, whether such an election would not rather precipitate a war than protract a peace. We may, I think, be well assured, that those who think the election of a king of the Romans a matter of indifference, will never join in raising any disturbance on account of its being delayed, and indeed the delay can furnish no sort of pretence for a war: But will it be the same, in case an election be made against the declared will of three of the most powerful electors of the empire, and before the diet of the empire has come to any determination with respect to such an election's being necessary? Will not these three electors think their rights invaded? Will not all the princes of the empire, who are not electors, think their rights invaded? And will not both have at least a pretence for saying, that the houses of Austria and Brunswick, with the help of English money, are going to oppress the liberties of the Germanick body? Can we think, that those electors and princes would sit quietly down under such a supposed usurpation of their rights; Can we expect that France would not presently send her armies again into Germany, under



under pretence of being called upon as guaranty of the treaty of Westphalia?

Such an election, Sir, if it could be brought about, would therefore, in my opinion, be so far from being an additional security for the peace of Europe, or the tranquillity of Germany, that I am convinced, it would produce an immediate war in Europe, with this disadvantage, that the greatest part of Germany, and probably both the northern crowns, who are both princes of the empire, would join with France against us; in which case the Dutch, I believe, would be wise enough to secure themselves by a neutrality, as they did in the year 1734, or perhaps, embrace that project so often offered to them by France, of dividing what is now called the Austrian Netherlands between them. Thus, Sir, our success in bringing about such an election would, in my opinion, be one of the most unlucky events that could happen to us; but this, I confess, I do not much apprehend, because whilst there is a division in the empire about the necessity of choosing a king of the Romans, I believe, the elector of Mentz will never venture to summon a diet of election. Consequently I must think, that whilst such a division subsists, our granting of any subsidy on account of getting the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans, will be an endeavour to purchase what it is not possible to purchase, and consequently will be a squandering of the publick money, which instead of agreeing to, we are in duty bound to prevent. Nay, supposing, Sir, that there were no such division in the empire: Supposing that all the electors and princes thereof thought it necessary for the security of the empire to proceed to an immediate election, and to choose the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, yet still I should think, that our granting of any subsidy upon that

account, would be a squandering of the publick money; because it would be giving away our money for doing that which would certainly be done without our putting ourselves to any such expence. Again, if we suppose, that all or most of the electors and princes of Germany think, that the electing of the archduke Joseph king of the Romans is a matter of such indifference, that they may without any danger proceed to it directly, or let it alone till after his father's death; I will say, that in this case, our granting a subsidy to any one of them, for the sake of hastening the election, would be worse than squandering, because it would rather retard than forward the election, as every one of the electors would be for delaying the election, in hopes of getting a like subsidy from us; and surely, it is not to be imagined, that we can, or ought to grant subsidies to every elector and prince of Germany upon any account whatsoever.

I have hitherto supposed, Sir, that all the electors and princes of the empire are men of true honour and publick spirit, and that none of them can be biased by any mercenary consideration to act against what they think the true interest of their country: The farthest I have yet gone is to suppose, that some of them are not men of such great foresight and deep penetration as our wise ministers, which is the cause they think that a mere matter of indifference, which our ministers in their great wisdom clearly perceive to be of the highest importance: But really from the arguments made use of by the advocates for this motion, one would be apt to imagine, that the electors and princes of Germany, or some of them at least, are as venal as any of our little boroughs in England, and that if we did not bribe them to act for the interest of their country, they would accept of bribes

from France to act against the interest of their country; therefore if any in this house have occasion to be cautious how they express themselves upon this subject, it is those who plead for this motion, not those who plead against it; for I defy any man to advance one solid argument for our giving money for the sake of getting a king of the Romans chosen, without making a supposition, that can no way tend to the honour of the electors at that election; therefore, I hope, the gentlemen who pretend to have so great a regard for the honour and dignity of the electors and princes of the empire, will drop the reason they have assigned for our granting the subsidy proposed, and furnish us with some other reason, before they desire our concurrence with their motion; for, I think, I have clearly shewn, that if the electors and princes of the empire are men of true honour and publick spirit, the election of a king of the Romans could neither be the object or the view of the treaty now under consideration, nor the principle upon which it was founded.

But, Sir, that I may consider this treaty in every possible light, I hope, I may now join with its advocates, without offence to any member of this house, whatever may happen as to others, in supposing, that the electors and princes of the empire, or some of them at least, would join with France against us and the true interest of their country, if we did not prevent it by granting them subsidies in time of peace as well as war. I confess, Sir, that in time of war we have long acted in such a manner, as if we alone were concerned in preserving a balance of power in Europe; but I think we never before last year began to act so in time of peace, and when no immediate rupture was so much as apprehended. In short, Sir, we have so long acted in this manner, and

have thereby so much exhausted our strength, that we can no longer continue to act in the same manner; therefore, if the princes of Germany, and some of the other princes of Europe, think of throwing always the labouring oar upon us, we must resolve to drop our oar, and betake ourselves to our own bottom, before our strength be so much impaired as not to be able to take care of ourselves. This, I trust in God! we may still do, if we confine ourselves to our own element, and resolve to carry on no war but by sea. If we cannot do this: If we cannot defend ourselves by sea both against France and Spain, should both join against us, we must be undone; for it is impossible for us to carry on a new land war upon the continent of Europe, at the same expence we did the last. *La dernière Guinée l'emportera* was an expression of Lewis XIV. who understood the methods of carrying on a war as well as any man; and by the high interest of money we are forced to borrow, the expence of transporting troops, paying subsidies, and often paying for troops which do us very little service, an army upon the continent of Europe will always cost us more than double the number costs the French and Spaniards; therefore, considering our present load of debt and mortgage of our publick revenue, we shall be in any such war reduced to the last guinea, long before our enemies. This we had like to have fatally felt in the last war; for had it not been for our great success at sea, and the difficulties and danger which the French colonies and commerce were thereby reduced to, we should have been obliged to have offered a *carte blanche* to our enemies, because it would have been impossible to have raised money for carrying on the war during another campaign, without seizing upon that fund which is appropriated to pay the interest, as well

well as that which is appropriated to pay the principal of our publick debts.

We must therefore resolve, Sir, never from henceforth to be the first to take the alarm at the balance of power's being in danger, nor to suppose that it is, when no state in Europe thinks so but ourselves, at least none but such as have some particular and private interest in view, which they disguise under the mask of that publick interest, called the balance of power. When this balance is in real and apparent danger, the princes of Europe will be ready enough to exert the utmost of their strength, without any subsidy from us, even in time of war; and when this balance is not in any real and apparent danger, no subsidy in time of peace can secure their concurrence with us in any future measure, which we may think necessary for guarding against a danger they are not sensible of. This we may learn from experience as well as common sense; for the late behaviour of the elector of Cologne is a proof of the little dependence we can have upon any previous subsidy; and some others may perhaps act with less candour than he has done; because he openly and candidly threw up his subsidy, as soon as he resolved not to concur with us, whereas some others may for years continue to receive our money, and yet find from time to time an excuse for delaying to concur in that measure, for which the money was granted.

Having now, Sir, considered this subsidy in every possible light, and having shewn, that in every one it must be deemed a squandering or worse than squandering the publick money of this nation, I hope, my assent to the motion will not be expected; for surely we are not to lay it down as a maxim, that we must grant every foreign subsidy which our sovereign may be advised by his ministers to promise, and a refusal

can never be attended with less dangerous consequences than in the case now before us.

*The next that spoke was L. Valerius Flaccus, whose Speech was to this Effect:*

*Mr. Chairman,*

*S I R,*

**A**LTHOUGH the Hon. gentleman, who spoke last, was not pleased to give us his own opinion, whether he thought an immediate election of the archduke Joseph a right or a wrong measure, yet he found himself obliged to acknowledge, that its being a right measure seemed to be the unanimous opinion of this house; and indeed, the case is so clear, that I do not see how it could be otherwise; for if a vacancy in the Imperial throne be an event that must always be attended with the utmost danger of causing a civil war in Germany, two chances against that event is certainly better than one. Besides, Sir, that it is a right measure, and that it will tend to preserve the tranquillity of Germany, and consequently the peace of Europe, is evident from the monstrous subsidies granted by France to some of the princes of the empire: To whom does France grant her subsidies? Not to any of those princes that are for chusing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, but to those only who declare themselves against it. These two considerations, Sir, must convince every unbiassed man in Europe, that it is the interest of the empire to have the archduke Joseph elected king of the Romans as soon as possible: But princes are like other men; they are often biassed, and their understandings hoodwinked by their passions. Some of them are governed by their ambition, their jealousy, or their resentment; and this prevents their seeing what so clearly appears

10

Sir W—— Y——.



to be the true interest of their country: These have been carefully cull-  
ed out by France, and by large sub-  
sidies enabled to keep numerous ar-  
mies on foot, in order to intimidate  
the rest, or at least to render it dan-  
gerous for them to pursue the true A  
interest of their country, by pro-  
ceeding to an election, and chusing  
the archduke Joseph king of the  
Romans.

These, Sir, are the true circum-  
stances of Germany at present, and  
in such circumstances how are we to B  
behave? Will any gentleman say,  
that it is not the interest of this na-  
tion to prevent a civil war in Ger-  
many? Will any one say, that it is  
not our interest to preserve not only  
the union but the activity of the  
Germanick body? Can it be sup- C  
posed, that the empire is not more  
exposed to the danger of a civil war  
during a vacancy of the Imperial  
throne, than when it is full? Can it  
be supposed, that the Germanick  
body can be so well united or so  
active without a head, as with one? D  
What are we then to do? Certainly,  
to prevent any such vacancy if possi-  
ble. How are we to do this? The  
method is plain and obvious: By  
negotiation, by reason and argument,  
we must endeavour to remove the  
prejudices, to overcome the passions,  
and to convince the understanding of  
the electors and princes of the em-  
pire, that it is their own interest to  
proceed as soon as possible to an  
election of a king of the Romans,  
and to make that choice fall upon  
the archduke Joseph. But this is F  
not all we have to do; When we  
have succeeded in this with any one  
or more of them, they will of course  
answer: We approve of what you  
say: We see that what you propose  
is right; but there is such a one as  
a great standing army on foot, and G  
he will presently invade us, and swal-  
low up our whole territory before we  
can possibly provide for our defence,  
should we comply with what you de-

fire, and what we ourselves allow to  
be right. What reply can we make?  
Can we make any other, than that we  
will by a subsidy enable you to keep  
up such an army as may be sufficient  
for your defence, until we and our  
allies can come to your assistance?

Thus, Sir, gentlemen may see,  
that the subsidy is not given, nor  
accepted, out of any mercenary  
view. It is given only to enable  
our friends to act freely, and to de-  
spise the menaces of those, who by  
their ambition, jealousy, or resent-  
ment are led to oppose the true in-  
terest of their country, and are hired  
by France to declare themselves ene-  
mies to this nation. As we desire  
nothing of any of the princes of  
Germany but what is for their own  
interest as well as ours, it is to be  
hoped that we shall soon engage such  
a party in Germany as will be able  
to despise the menaces of the French  
party in that country, and when we  
have done this, we have done our  
business; for they will be able to  
protect the rest, and then all true  
German patriots may act freely, and  
may without danger declare them-  
selves in favour of an election of king  
of the Romans: Nay, even those  
who are now led by their passions to  
oppose that election, when they see E  
that they can thereby gratify none of  
their governing passions, they may  
give up their opposition, and join  
with the rest of their countrymen in  
securing the future quiet of their  
country. But suppose, Sir, that we  
should not succeed in getting the  
archduke Joseph chosen king of the  
Romans in the life-time of his fa-  
ther, do gentlemen think that the  
subsidies we now grant will be of no  
service? Sir, next to preventing a  
vacancy in the Imperial throne, the  
principal thing we are to take care of  
is, that if such a misfortune should G  
happen, it shall be of as short a con-  
tinuance as possible; and for this  
purpose the best thing we can do, is  
to engage beforehand a majority of  
the

the electors to chuse that prince for emperor, who will be least under the guidance of France, and most attached to the interest of this kingdom; and at the same time to fortify that majority, so as to render any forcible opposition to their choice of the most dangerous consequence to the undertakers.

I think, Sir, it is unanimously agreed not only in this house, but by all the princes of Europe who are friends to a balance of power, that in case the present emperor should die before the election of a king of the Romans, the only method for preserving the peace and a balance of power in Europe, would be to chuse his son the present archduke Joseph to be emperor, even tho' he should be at that time under age. This choice, I am sure, it would be the interest of this nation to recommend and support; and I am as sure, that France will leave no stone unturned for the preventing this choice. As I am no way acquainted with the secrets of the cabinet, I cannot positively say, but I shrewdly suspect, that she is already taking measures for this purpose. Perhaps she has already a prince in her eye, who by her influence, and under her support, is to declare himself a candidate for the imperial diadem. This may be the cause that she is already doling out her subsidies so bountifully to the princes of Germany; and we know, that unless the three ecclesiastical electors be secure of an immediate and powerful assistance, they must either fly their respective territories, or vote at the next election according to the orders sent them by the court of Versailles. When we know this, or at least when we have great reason to suspect such secret practices, would it not be madness in us to think of no previous measures for defeating them? The house of Austria will certainly do all they can; but they are by themselves

alone as little able to withstand the influence of France in time of peace, as her power in time of war. We must give them our assistance in time of peace as well as war, if we are resolved to preserve a balance of power in Europe, and consequently our own independency. How are we to do this? Is there any other way than that of persuading as many of the electoral and other princes of Germany as we can, that it is their interest as well as ours to continue the imperial diadem in the house of Austria; and to enable such of them as yield to our reasons, to have always such a body of regular troops on foot, as joined with the armies of Austria, may prevent them or any prince in Germany from being forced by their powerful neighbours to act against the true interest of their country?

In this light, Sir, I consider the treaty and the subsidy now under consideration, and in this light I must look upon it as a most prudent step, whether we succeed or not in the design of getting the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans during the life of his father, the present emperor. I should be glad that a balance of power could be preserved in Europe without our intermeddling in the affair, or being at any expence upon that account; but whilst France is at a great expence in time of peace as well as war, for carrying on her ambitious design of overturning that balance, and rendering herself the sole arbitress of all the affairs of Europe, we must be at some expence in time of peace as well as war, in order to defeat that design. As her design is contrary to the real and remote interest of all the princes of Europe, however much some of them may be blinded by an imaginary and immediate interest, she must carry it on with great art, and her expence must always vastly exceed any expence we may have occasion

to be at; but still we must be at some, otherwise when her design comes to be ripe for execution, she may have such a number of the princes of Europe pre-engaged to assist her, that it will be impossible for us and the few allies we have left, to oppose, much less to prevent, the execution, which will certainly be immediately directed either against the house of Austria or against this nation; because the destruction of either would be an accomplishment of her design, as it would then be impossible for any potentate of Europe, or even for any confederacy that could be formed in Europe, to withstand the power of France, or to dare to disobey her orders.

This, Sir, the house of Austria are fully sensible of, and therefore, if we should ever be attacked by France or Spain, or by both at once, we may depend upon it, that at our desire the whole power of that house, and of all the allies that either of us could engage, would be employed in attacking France, or the Spanish branches of the house of Bourbon settled in Italy, at land; and whilst this continues to be the case, we have no occasion to be afraid of being attacked, not even by all the branches of the house of Bourbon together; for when they are engaged in a heavy war at land, it will be easy for us to encounter them all together at sea. But I confess, I have not such an opinion even of our naval strength, as to imagine that we should be able to carry on with success a naval war against the united force of the house of Bourbon, if their force were no way diverted by a land war. And let us consider, Sir, that if they should, by any accidental misfortune happening to us, become superior to us but for one month or two at sea, we should be undone; because in that time, France would pour in her numerous armies upon us, and by that means put it

out of our power to defend ourselves either by sea or land.

For this reason, Sir, whilst the several branches of the house of Bourbon continue to be so united as they seem to be at present, and whilst the two chief branches of that house are attempting to make such incroachments upon us, I think we should take care not to be obliged to stand alone in a war against the united power of that house; and this we can only do by preserving the power of the house of Austria, by continuing that house in the possession not only of all its present dominions, but also of the imperial diadem, and by cultivating as much as possible a cordial union between the head and the several members of the Germanick body. This union it has always been the business of France to interrupt: For this purpose she has omitted no art, she has spared no expence; and on this account she is now more diligent, and at a greater expence, than she ever was heretofore. Is this therefore a time for us to betake ourselves to our own bottom, or to grudge the expence of two or three small subsidies, when the fate of Europe, and consequently of this nation, hangs upon the single thread of the present emperor's life; when it is almost certain that this fate would be determined against us, if we do not take care to attach to the house of Austria as many of the princes of the empire, as we can possibly prevail with to embark in that cause?

This is so evident, Sir, and so obvious to every gentleman who considers the present circumstances of Europe, that I was surprised to hear the least objection made to the treaty or subsidy now under consideration; and I am persuaded, that the opposition arises from gentlemen not duly attending to the great change that has been occasioned in the state of affairs in Europe, by the whole Spanish monarchy's being



being brought under the dominion of a branch of the house of Bourbon. Whilst that monarchy was under the dominion of a branch of the house of Austria, that house was of itself a match for the house of Bourbon; and therefore it was not necessary for this nation, or any of the other powers of Europe, to give themselves much trouble about the quarrels between these two houses; but the Austrian scale is now become so light, and the other so heavy, that other states, and in particular this nation, must upon every occasion throw themselves into the former; and the more of the states of Europe we can get to join with us in doing so, the less of our own weight will it be necessary for us to throw in; consequently, this treaty, with the subsidy attending it, I must look on as a piece of the greatest œconomy, instead of being a piece of extravagance. It is a present expence of a few thousands, which may hereafter save us the expending of millions; for which reason I shall most heartily give it my concurrence.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

The following Experiments lately published at EDINBURGH in a little Tract, intitled, A Dissertation on Quick-Lime, and Lime-Water, by CHARLES ALSTON, M. D. D very much deserve the Attention of the People of this Kingdom, and therefore we have given them a place in our Magazine.

**L**IME-WATER, says this ingenious physician, prevents, or long protracts the putrefaction of animal substances. The 22d January 1752, having in one phial stone lime-water, and in another fountain-water, I put into each a little bit of fresh beef, and corked them up. I did not draw the corks till the 1st of February, when the fountain-water was become very fetid, but the lime-water not in the least tainted. And thus it continued till the 1st of May, when I took both out. That in the fountain-water was corrupted and abominably fetid; but the other quite sound, and not at all putrid, more than when put into the lime-water. There were adhering to the sides of this lime-water phial, numerous little crystalline bodies formerly described. Which are very different from what Leeuwenhoek calls a salt, in his *Observationes de figuris salis*, p. 137—143. Where he gives the figures of some small particles, of the lime probably, which his glasses discovered, both in water wherein he put some *calx lapidea quæ Lædio adhibetur*; and also water with which

February, 1753.

he mixed some *calx ex conchis marinis*. But at the same time he notices, that they do not, like other salts, dissolve in water. *Nam quemadmodum (says he) diversæ particule salis, quæ ex cineribus conficiuntur, pleræque omnes minimo humore dissolvuntur, aut in aquosam commutantur substantiam, sic hæ particule salis, ex calce provenientes, e contrario in summo humore obdurantur sive rigescunt, adeo ut easdem rursus in aquosum converti humorem nunquam viderim.*

September the 7th I began the same experiment on fish, putting into each of the phials a dram weight of a fresh haddock; there being in the one five ounces of shell lime-water, and as much fountain-water in the other. The fountain-water stunk in two days time; but the lime-water smelled only of fresh fish, and continued so to do till January 1752, when it was taken out as sweet as ever; while that in the common water was putrid enough, as may easily be imagined.

I mixed one part of filtered ten months old herring-brine, which was of a deep reddish brown colour, and very transparent, with two parts of lime-water. The mixture became immediately white and turbid, without any observable change of smell. But on adding two parts more of lime-water, it smelled of the spirit of sal ammoniac. The mixture precipitated a white mucous substance, and became as clear as water above: And the volatile alkali being driven off, it smelled only of well and recently cured herrings. Old salted beef-brine, treated the same way, gave the very same phenomena.

And again, in answer to another physician upon the same subject, he says, Although by renewing the lime-water on it, I believe flesh might be preserved from corruption, I do not know how long; and the same lime-water I found prevented corruption more than three months; yet it is not to be expected, that it would never become fetid. But that "when the putrefaction began, it became much more offensive in this than in common water," is what I never observed, but rather the contrary, in every experiment I made; and particularly in the following one.

April 20, 1752. I poured into one phial a gill of chalk lime-water, and into another as much of an infusion of camomile flowers in water, made as strong as possible; and put into each a dram weight of fresh salmon. The infusion was very fine and transparent, and of the colour of a tincture of aloes. April 24, it was become turbid, somewhat fetid, and had some mouldy spots on its surface.

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April

April 28, more turbid, still foetid, mouldy spots gone. May 1, it smelled less foetidly, and more of camomile; the smell of the flowers much lessening, and sometimes as it were overcoming the foetor. After five or six weeks, the scent became more disagreeable; the infusion precipitated a good deal of slimy stuff, but continued turbid. After they had stood macerating for sixty-eight days, I took both out. That which was in the infusion, was of a dark brown colour, very tender and foetid; neither colour, smell, taste, nor consistence of salmon remaining: Whereas the piece that was in the lime-water, was quite sound, retaining its proper taste, smell, consistence, and colour; being still reddish, and only a little blanched, but not in the least foetid. When I had kept both liquors about six weeks longer, and the lime-water began to stink, I filtered both; and observed, that the putrefaction of the infusion was much more offensive than that of the lime-water. And having mixed one part of this foetid lime-water with two parts of fresh lime-water, observed also, though the mixture was in a close corked phial, that in a day's time it lost its foetor, retaining only a fishy smell, which some compared to that of crabs, others to that of lobsters. If therefore lime water is more antiseptic than a strong infusion of camomile flowers, I leave it to my friend to judge, whether it makes only "some small resistance to putrefaction."

I never thought the virtues of lime-water consisted only in correcting putrefaction; but I was very glad to find that it had that quality; and consequently was perfectly safe in such cases, wherein otherwise it might have been hurtful, and was generally reckoned so. And it gave me great pleasure to observe, that a small quantity of quick-lime could prevent the corruption of a great deal of common water; and consequently be signally useful to mariners in long voyages, by contributing several ways to the health of that valuable part of mankind, on which the prosperity of the nation not a little depends, and for whose sake chiefly I have published this paper.

Besides what the author has observed, with respect to the preserving of common water on board our ships, these experiments deserve our attention, particularly at present, on two other accounts; for if herrings could be preserved fresh for five or six weeks, without altering their delicious taste or high flavour, it would be a great advantage to our herring fishery; and as the necessary experiments may be made at so small an expence, it is

to be hoped, the company will order the to be made this next season.

And as the game laws are now carried so strictly into execution\*, that those whose estates are at a distance from London, can never have any fresh game at their table, it would be worth their while to try this experiment; for if it holds, we might then have all sorts of game sent fresh to London, even from Ireland and the northernmost parts of Scotland. To which we shall add the advantage of our having fresh salmon, fresh trout, &c. at a very moderate price here at London.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is to be wished, that we had some publick paper of entertainment, that, free from politicks and party, might animadvert upon the irregularities, which from time to time are apt to creep into the manners of a people; I remember the days of good queen Anne, when I was more in the great world than I have been of late: I have heard it observed then, as well as often since, that the politeness, which distinguished that particular era, was in a great measure owing to the genteel raillery, which was conveyed to the town in papers then published weekly under the titles of *Tatlers* and *Spectators*; but as there are no checks of that kind now, every person, so disposed, plays the fool without fear or wit.

Gaming, which at best can produce no good consequences, is of late run into such a vice, that the happiness of the married state is in a great measure destroyed by it; the care of the family, and the education of the children while they are young, which is the province of the mother, are in hundreds of instances intirely given up and sacrificed to a game at cards. There is no moderation in the pursuit of this pleasure, or let me call it by its proper name, of this vice. Those riotous meetings, nor improperly called routs†, were first begun by people of quality. It is strange, that any thing, that has such an affinity to mobbing, should take its rise among those, from whom we should expect a better taste. But see the force of bad example, and how fond people are of imitating their betters in their worst fashions. These routs have been spreading lower and lower, till now they are come so low as among the bucaniers: People of this denomination have their routs, but with some improvements; for out of a particular ambition to affront religion and decency,

\* See our Magazine for last Year, p. 463, 595.  
p. 263.

† See our Magazine for last Year



decency, they hold them on the Sabbath day. Perhaps nothing could happen so effectually to put an end to them among people of quality as this, which looks like a burlesque upon routs; I wish it may, but if they continue to spread among the lower people, they will have several bad effects.

I am an inhabitant of a quarter of the town where this enormity has appeared, and I beg you will give this a place in your Magazine, to try if it may prove a hint to the parties to drop it, in which case I shall drop it also; but if it is continued, I hope you will give me leave to trouble you once more with some remarks upon a practice, which is so high an insult upon religion and good manners.

I am,

Sir, &c.

[The remarks our correspondent mentions, will be very acceptable.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

HAVING already given you the history of the formation of a chick in the egg, and the various degrees by which it arrives at perfection\*, I shall next give you from the same author, the history of the formation of the human fœtus in the womb, as far as it can be collected from the observations of anatomists.

Our author, the learned Buffon, begins with observing, that no such exact history can be given of the formation of the human fœtus in the womb, as of the formation of a chick in the egg, because opportunities for observation seldom occur, therefore we can know no more of it than what may be gathered from the writings of anatomists, surgeons, and midwives; from which he tells us, that in three or four days after conception, there appears to be in the matrix or womb an oval bubble, whose longest diameter is six lines † in length, and its shortest four. This bubble is formed by a membrane which is extremely fine, and contains a limpid liquor very much resembling the white of an egg. In this liquor there may already be perceived a few small fibres united together, which are the first sketches of the fœtus; and upon the surface of this bubble we see spread, a net of small fibres which covers one half of this bubble from one end of the long axis as far as the middle of the bubble, that is to say, as far as the circle supposed to be formed by a revolution of the short axis. These are the first traces of the placenta.

Seven days after the conception, we may with the naked eye discover the first lineaments of the fœtus, but as yet without any form. At the end of these seven days we can perceive only what may be seen in an egg at the end of 24 hours of incubation, a little lump of jelly almost transparent, which has already some solidity, and in which we may distinguish the head and the trunk, as it is of an oblong form, and the upper part, which represents the trunk, is longer and smaller than the lower. We likewise see some small fibres like a bird's tuft, which grow out from the middle of the body of the fœtus, and end at that membrane in which it is inclosed, together with the liquor that surrounds it. These fibres afterwards form the umbilical vessel or navel-string.

A fortnight after conception, we begin to distinguish the head, and to discover the most remarkable features of the face: The nose is as yet but like a little prominent thread, and perpendicular to that line which indicates the separation of the lips. We may perceive two little black points in the place of the eyes, and two little holes in that of the ears: The body of the fœtus has also grown a little bigger, and on the two sides of the upper part of the trunk, and at the bottom of the lower part, we see little protuberances, which are the first traces of the legs and arms, and the length of the whole body is then about five lines.

A week afterwards, that is to say, at the end of three weeks, the body of the fœtus has not grown but about a line longer, but the arms and legs, the hands and feet are apparent: The growth of the arms is quicker than that of the legs, and the fingers are separated before the toes. At the same time the internal organization of the fœtus begins to be sensible: The bones are represented by little threads as fine as hairs, and the ribs may be distinguished, which are as yet but like threads regularly disposed upon each side of the spine. The arms, the legs, the fingers and toes, are also represented by the same sort of threads.

In a month's time the fœtus is above an inch in length: In the situation which it naturally takes amidst the liquor with which it is surrounded, it is a little bent: The membrane which contains the whole is increased both in bigness and thickness: The whole mass is still of an oval figure; and now its longest diameter is about an inch and a half, and its shortest about an inch and a quarter. The human shape of the fœtus is no longer

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doubtful,

\* See our Magazine for last year, p. 456. † A line in measure is the 12th part of an inch.



doubtful, and all the features of the face are now distinguishable: The body is delineated, the hips and the belly elevated, the members are formed, the toes and the fingers are separated from one another, the skin is extremely thin and transparent, the bowels are already pointed out by a bundle of fibres, the vessels are as small as threads, the membranes extremely loose, the bones are as yet soft, it being only in some parts that they have begun to be a little solid, the vessels which are to compose the navel-string are as yet in a right line along side of one another, and the placenta covers no more than a third of the whole mass, whereas at first it covered a half; from whence it appears that the increase of its superficies has not been so great as that of the foetus and the rest of the mass, but it has greatly increased in its solidity, its thickness being become much greater in proportion than that which wraps up the foetus, and we may already distinguish the two membranes of which this wrapper is composed.

According to Hippocrates the male foetus grows faster than the female: He pretends, that at the end of 30 days all the parts of the body of the male are apparent, but that those of the female are not so until after the 42d day.

In six weeks the foetus is near two inches in length, the human form begins to be perfected, only the head is bigger in proportion than the other parts of the body, and about the same time the heart may be perceived to move: It has been seen to beat in a foetus of 50 days old, and even continue to beat for a pretty while after the foetus has been taken out of the womb of the mother.

In two months the foetus is above two inches in length, and the ossification at the middle of the bones of the arms, thighs and legs is become sensible, as also at the point of the lower jaw, which is then extended a good deal farther than the upper jaw. These ossifications may as yet be said to be but points of bone; but by the effect of a more quick growth the breast bones are entirely ossified, the navel-string is formed, and the vessels of which it is composed begin to turn and twist themselves almost in the same manner as the threads of which a rope is composed; but this string is as yet very short in comparison of what it comes to be afterwards.

In three months the foetus is three inches long, and about three ounces in weight. Hippocrates says, that about this time the mother begins to be sensible of the motions of a male foetus, and he

asserts, that the motions of the female do not become sensible before the end of the 4th month. Nevertheless, some women have said that they have begun to be sensible of the motions of their child from the beginning of the second month, but upon this head it is very difficult to arrive at any certainty, the sensations which the motions of the foetus excite, depending at first, perhaps, more upon the sensibility of the mother, than upon the strength of the foetus.

Four months and a half after conception, the length of the foetus is from six to seven inches: All the parts of the body are then so much increased, that we may easily distinguish them from one another, and the nails appear both upon the fingers and toes. The testicles of the male are inclosed in the belly just above the kidneys: The stomach is full of a thickish liquor, pretty like to that which is inclosed in the amnium: In the small guts we find a milky substance, and in the large a substance which is black and liquid. There is a little bile in the gall, and a little urine in the bladder. As the foetus floats freely in the liquor that surrounds it, there is every where a distance between its body and the membranes in which it is wrapt up: These wrappers at first grow faster than the foetus, but after a certain time the contrary happens: The foetus grows in proportion faster than the wrappers, so that it may touch them with the extremities of its members, from whence it may be thought, that it is forced to draw or fold up the members of its body.

Before the end of the third month the head is bent forwards, the chin resting upon the breast; the knees are raised, the legs folded backwards and often crossed, and the point of the foot turned upwards and close to the thighs, in such a manner that the two heels are very near one another. Sometimes the knees are raised so high as almost to touch the cheeks, the legs are folded under the thighs, and the sole of the foot is always turned backwards: The arms hang downwards and are folded upon the breast, and one of the hands, sometimes both, touch the face: They are sometimes shut; and also the arms are sometimes hanging down at full length by the sides of the body.

The foetus puts itself afterwards in postures different from these: When it is near its birth, and even a long while before, it has usually the head downwards, and its face turned towards its mother's back; but it is natural to suppose, that it often changes its posture.

Experienced midwives have pretended to be certain, that it changes its posture much oftener than is commonly thought. This may be proved by several observations; as, 1. We often find the navel-string twisted and turned round the body and limbs of the child, in such a manner as necessarily implies, that the foetus has moved every manner of way, and that it has successively put itself in postures very different from one another, 2. The mothers feel the motions of the foetus sometimes upon one side of the womb, and sometimes upon the other, and perceive it to strike with equal force against several different parts; from whence we must suppose, that it puts itself into different situations. 3. As it swims in a liquid with which it is on every side surrounded, it may very easily turn or extend itself, or bend itself, by its own proper strength; and also it must be in different situations, according to the different attitudes of the body of the mother; for example, when she lies, the foetus must be in a different situation from that in which it is, when she stands.

The greatest part of anatomists have thought, that the foetus is forced to bend its body, and to fold its limbs, because it is too much confined in its wrapper; but to me this opinion seems to be without foundation, for there is, especially during the first five or six months, a great deal of more room than is necessary for the foetus to extend itself, and yet in this very time it is bent and folded: We likewise see that a chick is bent in the liquor contained in the Amnion, even at the time when that membrane is large enough, and that liquor plentiful enough, for containing a body of five or six times the bigness of the chicken. Therefore we may believe, that this bended and folded posture into which the foetus puts its body is natural, and not at all constrained; and I am inclined to be of the same opinion with Harvey, who contends, that the only reason for the foetus's being in this attitude, is because it is most convenient for rest and sleep; for all animals put themselves in this position, in order to repose themselves and go to sleep; and as the foetus is almost always asleep in the womb of its mother, it naturally puts itself into the most convenient posture for that purpose.

Our author adds a great deal more for explaining the manner and the causes of the birth; but as this would be tedious, and is proper only for midwives, I shall add no more, but that

I am, &c.

*An Account of the new Entertainment, called the GENII, now acting at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane.*

AFTER a pretty overture the rising curtain discovers the scene of a grove, supposed to be formed by enchantment: It consists of leafy wings, intermixed with flowers forming arches, and terminates with an extensive continuation; the top of the same composition with the sides; four spirits in Arabian dresses lean against the wings; from the lower end enters Harlequin in the dress of an Arabian prince, the outside of the same party-coloured stuff, as usual, and lined with silver tissue; a turban, richly fancied; adorns his head, and, his hand guiding a wand, he walks melancholy to the front of the stage; a little winged genius, clothed in blue and silver, endeavours by persuasions to dispel his gloom, and for a means recommends beauty.—At a wave of his little wand, four genii, who had been in search of a proper object for their master's love, fly down with pictures; he addresses himself to them, and selects one; the genii then fly up, and his particular genius advises him, in search of that fair one, to mix among mankind, and exert his magick power; a dance of these four spirits is then introduced as to divert his melancholy, and Mons. Ferrere representing another joins them; Harlequin appears divested of his state, and in his usual form dismisses his sprites.

A scene of a sumptuous street presents; the genius brings in Harlequin, and points to him the house his fair one inhabits; Harlequin knocks; the servant enters, refuses him admittance; a post-man brings letters to the house, and, while the servant is reading the superscription, Harlequin, who stands behind the post-man, disrobes himself, and, fastening his cloaths to him, the post-man sinks, and leaves Harlequin in his habit, who as such is admitted.

We next see a hall; two tables covered with trunks and cloaths; the beauty enters attended with a servant, and presently her father; from their dresses we may conclude them Polanders. The father, who is a kind of Pantaloon, wears purple sattin, edged with sable fur; the daughter (whom for the future we call Colombine) appears in yellow; her cloak, and each of the falls of her petticoat, are edged with white fur, the maid blue edged with black. The Pantaloon, packing up his cloaths, seems to have forgot something, and exits for it; mean while, the servant brings in Harlequin, as the post-



post-man, he gives letters, looks with rapture on Colombine, who goes out, and is followed by Harlequin.

A fine chamber with a large looking-glass and pictures seeming in the same house; Colombine enters, followed by her lover in his own dress; she seems shy, and rejects his suit, till musick playing in the air engages her attention, which is yet heightened by the voice of the genius, who from above urges her to fly with Harlequin; which as they do, the genius cries "too late." Pantaloon entering, forces Harlequin to run through the wainscot, which now appears full of books; Pantaloon gives Colombine to the care of her mother.—The next scene is a street, through which Harlequin is pursued, who, to avoid his pursuers, enters a beautiful garden; an arbour fronts the stage, covered with flowers, and among which a multitude of sun-flowers strike the eye. Harlequin being forced into the arbour, it turns into an elegant fishmonger's shop, and he appears the master. Pantaloon, missing Harlequin, comes to buy fish; many real ones are produced, some of which he buys; and, going out, his servant follows, after having been sufficiently bit by the nose by the lobster's claw, and made almost drunk in recompence by the fishmonger, who, putting the marketting in a tray, follows.

The chamber is discovered, Colombine is locked in by her mother, Pantaloon is followed by the clown and fishmonger; Colombine seeing his habit under his apron rejoices, and, while the father goes for his purse to pay for the fish, escapes with him; Pantaloon returns, and, expressing great disorder, follows; after calling the maid and other little incidents, another pursuit of both Harlequin and Colombine, who cross the street and enter a tavern built of marble, designed and executed in an extraordinary manner; a sumptuous side-board of china, &c. and, on a table, an elegant entertainment is set, for some of which Harlequin bargains, and sends the mistress out, but she returning informs them of the father just entering; the tavern is hereupon transformed into a water-mill with real water; Harlequin comes in like the miller; Colombine, looking inadvertently out of the window, is seized and carried off.

The street is next, and Colombine is forced along, and put safe into the house.

We next behold a scene of cragged rocks, Harlequin, now despairing for his mistress, lies on the ground; his faithful genius heartens him, reminds him of his magick power, and, to amuse, raises four

furies, who bringing in four female partners form in a dance; monsieur Devise and madam Auguste, as the two principal, join them in dresses richly adorned; the genius goes out with Harlequin to try some means of gaining her.

Pantaloon is seen crossing the stage as going to another house, in the inside of which is discovered a new chamber scene; an old man, an old woman, their son and daughter, are drinking of coffee, a servant waiting; the young one in scarlet edged with fur, making a fop, even in that country, seems to be designed to marry Colombine; her father enters, they all seem to agree and go out to execute the writings, leaving Blakes and his man; after some display of foppery, a case is brought, from whence is drawn out an enormous muff, and through the case issues a figure dressed just like the fop, though in miniature; and from the black face, we may suppose it to be either Harlequin contracted to the stature of a child, or else his faithful genius; the fop sees him, is frightened, and, after beholding each other they draw and engage, the little fop eluding all his passes; Pantaloon enters, and cannot see the little one, who still terrifies the fop; they exit and cross the street, and enter Colombine's chamber; Colombine and her intended spouse are seated on each side a table, on which, when he would address her, the little fop appears and frightens him; Pantaloon entering, he absconds behind Colombine's petticoats, and, as the fop would kiss her, still stares in his face, and at length runs off with her.—Next, a pursuit; then behold a brick-kiln, brick-makers at work; Harlequin and Colombine enter and bribe the men, who, on the entry of the pursuers, besmear them with the clay, to elude their search. Harlequin, pulling off his dress, appears in that of a reaper, and the brick-kiln turns to a field of real barley, the flat scene continuing the view; some reapers are at work, who reap and gather into real sheaves, and Colombine, quite like a rural maid, gleans after them; they all exit, and in a street the pursuers enquire of a carpenter carrying a deal; he points them out. Now drops a scene, containing a rural prospect, which exceeds any landscape yet shown on the stage, a leather bottle hung out, the scene rises and leaves them in a field, where they all dance, till Pantaloon and the rest crossing put them in disorder. After some pursuits, we see a wood-yard, piles of deals, and a wharf with water running by; Pantaloon spies them there, comes to them; and by the help of Harlequin, the wood-yard



yard shews you Westminster-bridge, with all the prospect through the arches; they cross it several times, and, not succeeding, they come to the house of a conjurer, whom he employs to aid them, but all in vain. Colombine is discovered with Harlequin, she languishing falls on the ground, the genius enters to them, and tells them danger is near; they exit, and the pursuers entering are led by aerial musick caused by the genius, till they come to the scene of rocks; there Harlequin and Colombine are seated on a pile of them, but soon ascend in a sofa, that was before hid by the craggy rocks; the scene is hereupon changed to the palace of Harlequin, who now appears in all his grandeur, dismisses his rival with a frown, but retains Pantaloon with great courtesy; they seat themselves and are entertained with a dance of spirits, monsieur Ferrere at their head; and Pantaloon, giving his consent, closes the entertainment.

I must here reconsider the last scene, which beggars all description; the most romantick Eastern account of sumptuous palaces are but faint to this display of beauty, this glow of light, this profusion of glittering gems, which adorn the whole, and much exceeds all expectation.

*The INSPECTOR, in his Paper of Jan. 30, pursues his Subject relating to the Gold and Silver LACE Trade, (see p. 35.) and treats of the Art of refining Silver.*

IF it be enquired, says he, whether there is a possibility of rendering silver, from whatsoever ore, perfectly pure, I am most certain that there is. If it be farther asked, whether the French obtain the advantage they have over us, from the use of the Indian silver only, or from their possessing this secret of refining in a greater degree of perfection; it is not easy to speak with so much certainty, but most probably it is from the latter cause; they are in general better chemists than the English; and there is this farther support of that opinion, that we know they have often bought of our own refiners, that very silver, of which they have made those laces, so superior in quality. I make no question but there is a possibility of rendering any silver pure; of refining it so perfectly as to take off all false tinges, and all accidental occasions of tarnish, or in properer words, of rust; even that blue cast, to which the English silver extracted from lead has always hitherto been liable, not excepted; and as the sciences, altho' they have been the foundation of the arts, have not been properly applied to their improvement, nor are in general

understood by those who practise the latter; I shall call in what little knowledge the experiments I have made in metallurgick chemistry may have given me, to the assistance of one of them in our own kingdom, which is undoubtedly at this time better practised by others.

A It is not without pleasure I see a new set of refiners attempting improvements in the profession. Their attempt seems to have succeeded so far as to produce silver of a better colour than the ordinary kind, but more harsh: It is not difficult perhaps to discern from this, what is the process by which these artists have made the improvement; but if they lose ductility while they gain colour, they throw away on one hand what they get on the other. Perhaps what I shall add on this occasion, may point them out a remedy to this objection, and they are not to be displeased if, in return, their secret be accidentally thrown open, among the methods I shall name for the improvement of the art of refining in England. Let us once lay down the method of rendering silver absolutely pure, and the French will not long excel us in their metal; nor will our own refiners any more complain of the uncertainty of their processes, or that they are not able at any time to make two bars exactly of the same colour.

I am perfectly uninformed of the method which they use at present; it is probably a secret of their art, which they keep to themselves: What I shall advance is from experiments, which have been made with my own hands, in small quantities, but they may be easily extended to larger: And if those gentlemen will make a trial of such as are new to them, they will probably find the advantage.

E With regard to the production of silver from its several ores, the method varies according to their different nature: That which is naturally pure, and in large flakes and threads, requires only melting to separate any quantity of stony or other matter about it: This is effected by the same degree of fire which melts gold; and the metal thus produced is perfectly white, soft, and ductile. When the same pure native metal is scattered in the ore in lesser particles, quicksilver is put to it; this takes up the silver, and is afterwards distilled off, and the remaining metal purified by fire. These are the methods of obtaining the Indian silver. Where the ore is loaded with stony and other substances, and arsenick and sulphur have penetrated the metal and changed its appearance, it is powdered, and lead is added; it is then put into the fire; the sulphur and arsenick burn away, and the stones

stones are changed into a kind of glass : The silver is thus received into the lead ; and is to be separated afterwards by burning that lead away. This is the method used with the Hungarian and Norway ores, and it is plain that it reduces the metal to the same state with that which is extracted originally from lead in England. Lastly, when there are earths and other foulnesses in the ore, glass of lead is added, and this has the same effect. It is by one or other of these ways that most of the silver is separated from the European ores. They are therefore all, more or less, under the same disadvantage with that from the English lead ores ; and they prove in effect all bad in colour. Hence the reason appears why the Indian silver is preferable.

This is the original difference of silver from its several ores, but this might be all set aside in the refining : We are therefore to enquire how this is done, and how it may be done. The common method is by a strong fire encreased by a continual blowing, and by the addition of lead. This is an easy way, and it refines a great deal at a time ; but instead of mending, it encreases the disadvantage with regard to the lace trade ; for lead is the thing of all others to be avoided.

Silver will be excellently refined by only melting it with a fourth part of powdered nitre, in a covered crucible ; this purifies it from every thing but gold : If there should have been any of this metal in it, it is easy to separate afterwards. The silver refined by this method will be of a perfect white colour, but harsh. This fault however is to be remedied by only melting again in an open crucible, sprinkling a little more nitre over it. Thus it becomes tough and mellow, as well as white. If this be judiciously done, all the tinge of the lead is burnt off, and will be found at the top in a bluish glossy drops.

I shall close this paper with one method more, which I have found to produce a silver so perfectly pure, that no defect can be charged upon it ; and by which the metal, from whatsoever ore, will be the same. Silver, after it has been refined in the common way, is to be dissolved in aqua fortis : Some common sal armoniack is to be melted in water, and this must be poured on the dissolution. The aqua fortis on this loses its power, and the silver falls to the bottom in form of powder. This powder is to be boiled in water several times ; then dried and put into a crucible ; half its weight of powdered salt of tartar is to be put over it : As soon as the whole is well melted, the process

is finished ; it is to be taken off the fire, and the silver is absolutely pure.

This is not a method for vast quantities, but all that is used for the wire trade might be thus prepared : And there would be then no fault at the door of the refiner.

A Observations on the PRUSSIAN MEMORIAL, concerning the SILESIA LOAN. (See p. 4.) From the London-Evening-Post.

S I R,

AS the stoppage of payment of the emperor's loan by his Prussian majesty is a publick concern, and may be attended with very bad consequences, it will not be amiss to consider his Prussian majesty's reasons for so doing ; and how far it has the colour of justice, and where it is inconsistent with reason.

His Prussian majesty says, " It is a rule founded both on reason and upon the law of nations, that when a sovereign denies the subjects of another sovereign that justice which he is required and solicited to render them, or when he does not do them due justice ; as well that sovereign, as his subjects, are answerable for it in their own special and personal name. Grot. de Jur. Bell. & Pac. This principle of the law of nations is founded on natural reason, because the subjects are held to approve of the acts of their sovereign, and subscribe to his judgment : Whence it naturally follows, that they are answerable for it ; and that when all other means are wanting, recourse must be had to their private properties."—Now if we can possibly suppose, that a British court of admiralty have unjustly, and contrary to the law of nations, condemned all the goods and merchandize of his Prussian majesty's subjects, as complained of, then the reasons of his Prussian majesty do so far seem to be right ; for it is both justice, and the common method of proceeding of all powers, to make reprisals on the subjects of each other, whenever the subjects of one are injured by those of another : And therefore, if the seizures complained of were illegal, there is no doubt but his Prussian majesty has a right to make reprisals. But then, what his Prussian majesty asserts, that he may make such reprisals, by stopping the payment of the loan on Silesia, without breaking the treaties of Breslau and Dresden, is not only contrary to common sense, but is even, by his own arguments, fully confuted.

His majesty says, " It is difficult to comprehend the meaning of the English ministry, when they pretend, that England will think herself disengaged from the

the guaranty of Silesia, the moment that his Prussian majesty stops the payment of the funds guarantied to the subjects of England, by the treaties of Breslau and Dresden, in consideration of which alone the guaranty of Silesia was granted. This would be again to lose sight of the law of nations: For neither the preceding peace, nor the motive upon which that peace was concluded, are here concerned; but the matter in question is a new offence, committed since the conclusion of the peace, by English subjects against those of Prussia; and it is this new injury that led the king to make use of reprisals, in order to obtain satisfaction. It was not till after the treaty of Breslau in 1742, and that of Dresden in 1745, that the English subjects committed the outrages complained of. The point in question therefore is a new offence, which did not arise from the preceding war, nor has any connexion with it; and therefore demands a new reparation. To obtain this reparation, the king, authorized by the law of nations, has recourse to the money of the English in his hands. — But this doth not invalidate the preceding treaties of peace; for, by the laws of nations, the reparation of a new offence may be sued for without interruption of a peace. — It is a question (says the illustrious Grotius) that occurs every day, and is often debated, when may a peace be looked upon as broken? For it is one thing to furnish a new subject for war by a new offence, and another thing to break a peace. If it happens, that after a peace concluded, one of the contracting parties commits violence upon the subjects of the other, and consequently offends that other afresh, the peace does not therefore cease to subsist; but the party offended may, without violating that peace (*salva pace*) recommence war on this new ground."

If then, according to his Prussian majesty's citation from Grotius, any new offence between nations, committed after a treaty of peace, tho' it may furnish subject for a fresh war, yet should not be any reason for breaking the articles of such a prior treaty; why does his Prussian majesty break the treaties of Breslau and Dresden, by stopping the payment of the Silesia loan, on account of a new offence, committed after the conclusion of those treaties? For even supposing the Prussians were really injured, as complained of; yet, according to Grotius, his Prussian majesty, tho' he might commence a fresh war upon it, ought not to violate the terms of the former treaties. His Prussian majesty seems desirous of applying this maxim

of Grotius to his own use, but would refuse the same benefit to Great-Britain; he would not have the treaties of Breslau and Dresden broke by any new offence, as to the guaranty of Silesia; but at the same time would, contrary to Grotius, break those treaties, on account of a new offence, by stopping the loan of Silesia. Besides, the new offence complained of, by his Prussian majesty, has no manner of relation to those treaties; and therefore, according to Grotius, they ought not to be broke by him on that account: But the new offence complained of by the British nation, is the breaking of those very treaties in that material point, which was the sole cause of such guaranty; and which therefore does absolutely annul the same. His Prussian majesty cannot, with the least colour of reason, at once avail himself of this rule of Grotius, and deny the same to Great-Britain; nor expect that the guaranty of Silesia by this nation should subsist, after those terms, which caused such guaranty, have been by him broke. — But what Briton can read, without resentment, the following menace of his Prussian majesty! "But if, contrary to all reason, it should be said, that this attachment makes void the guaranty promised in the treaties of Breslau and Dresden, still the guaranty, stipulated by the 22d article of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, will remain in full force; and, at all events, the Prussian King will be equally disengaged from his guaranty of the crown of England to the house of Hanover, and of the electoral dominions of that family." — By this weak menace, his Prussian majesty seems to be ignorant, that the guaranty of the crown of Great-Britain, by any foreign power, rather weakens than supports the right of the wearer: The only true guaranty of the crown of Great-Britain to the king of it, is the affection of his people; of which no monarch ever possessed a greater degree than his present majesty.

Upon the whole; if the seizures complained of by his Prussian majesty were indeed illegal, and contrary to the law of nations, it would be but justice to make sufficient reparation; but if they were justly condemned (as is indeed most reasonable to suppose) and yet his Prussian majesty should still persist in stopping the payment of the loan, there seems to be no way so just or natural, as to apply to the Empress-queen for the payment of the remainder, who will thereupon have a just right to re-enter and re-possess Silesia.

BRITANNICUS.

February, 1753.

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*There having lately been published, A Proposal for making an effectual Provision for the Poor, for amending their Morals, and rendering them useful Members of Society, by HENRY FIELDING, Esq; we shall give our Readers some Account of it, with an Abstract of the Proposal itself.*

**T**O this pamphlet is added a plan of the buildings proposed. It is dedicated to the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, chancellor of his majesty's exchequer: In the introduction is shewn the necessity of some such scheme, from the present miserable condition of the poor, the little care that is taken of them, and the burthen they are upon the publick: And at the end are printed the arguments in support of his proposals for a county work-house, &c. which proposals are in substance as follows.

1. That there shall be erected, for the county of Middlesex \*, at some convenient place within the said county, a large building, consisting of three several courts. The two outermost of the said courts to be called the county-house, and the innermost court to be called the county-house of correction.

2. That the said county-house shall be large enough to contain 5000 persons, and upwards; and the said county-house of correction large enough to contain 600 persons, and upwards.

3. That both the said houses shall be so contrived, that the men and women may be kept entirely separate from each other.

4. That the said county-house shall consist, 1. Of lodgings for the officers. 2. Of lodging-rooms for the labourers. 3. Of working-rooms for the same. 4. Of an infirmary. 5. Of a chapel. 6. Of several large store-rooms, with cellarage.

5. That the said county-house of correction shall consist, 1. Of lodgings for the officers. 2. Of lodging-rooms for the prisoners. 3. Of working-rooms for the same. 4. Of an infirmary. 5. Of a fasting-room. 6. Of several cells or dungeons. 7. Of a large room with iron grates, which shall be contiguous to and look into the end of the chapel.

6. There shall be likewise built one house for the governor, one for the deputy-governors, one for the chaplains, one for the treasurer, and one other for the receiver-general of the said house. There shall be likewise built on each side of the said county-house, 9 houses for providing

the labourers and prisoners with the necessaries of life.

7. That the said 18 houses shall be leased to proper persons, by the governor for the time being, for the term of 7 years, subject to a condition of forfeiture and re-entry on the breach of certain rules and statutes of the said house.

8. That the lodging-rooms of the county-house shall be furnished with beds, allowing one bed to two persons; one large joint-stool, and two small ones, for each bed. And that the working-rooms of the said house shall be provided with all kinds of implements and tools for carrying on such manufactures, as shall from time to time be introduced into the said house.

9. That the lodging-rooms of the county house of correction shall be furnished with a coverlet and blankets, for the prisoners, and matting to lie on; and the working-rooms shall be provided with implements for beating hemp, chopping rags, and for other of the hardest and vilest labour.

10. That A, B, &c. shall be commissioners for carrying this act into execution. That the said commissioners or three of them, shall meet once a week, at such places within the said county as they shall think most proper, from Lady-day 1753, to Michaelmas 1753; and once a fortnight from Michaelmas 1753, to Lady-day 1755; then to make up their accounts before a committee of the house of commons, if then sitting; if not, at the next session, after which the said commission to cease and be determined.

11. That, in order to defray the expence of the foresaid building, and provide the same with all necessary furniture, as well as to provide implements and materials for setting the poor to work, and for other expences during the first year, a sum not exceeding shall be immediately raised.

12. That the following officers shall be appointed for the government and care of the said houses; and these officers shall be allowed the following salaries †:

County-house: One governor, two clerks. Two deputies, one clerk each. Treasurer, receiver, three clerks. Store-keeper, three clerks. Two chaplains. Six keepers. Six assistants. One superintendent to every room. Four watchmen. Clerk. Sexton.

House of correction: One keeper. Three

\* It is proposed to make the trial first in this County, and if the plan should be approved by experience, it will be easy, he says, to extend it over the kingdom. † Blanks are left for the salaries.

Three under-keepers. Six assistants. Superintendent to every room. Two watchmen.

Infirmary : Surgeon. Apothecary. Matron. Nurses.

13. That the governor shall sue and be sued by the name of the governor of the county-house of Middlesex. And that A besides all other powers to be given him, he shall have power, as governor of the said house, to make contracts with all persons whatever, and to draw on the treasurer for any sums of money so contracted for, in payment for any implements or materials of any kind of manufacture, trade, or mystery. He shall likewise have full power to exercise and carry on, in either of the said houses, any such manufacture, trade, or mystery, as B may be lawfully exercised and carried on within this kingdom ; and may once every month hold a grand market at the county-house, or in some convenient place near adjoining thereto, for the disposal of such wares and manufactures as C shall be wrought by the labourers in the said houses.

14. That when any person shall be brought before a justice for the county of Middlesex, and shall be convicted before him, on the oath of one credible witness, of any offence by which he is made a disorderly person, or a rogue and vagabond, by a certain act passed in the 17th of his present majesty, called the vagrant act ; or shall be so convicted of any other crime, for which he is liable to be committed to the house of correction for any fixed time, or at the discretion of one or more justices, by any law now in being, it shall be lawful for the said justice to commit such person to the county-house, or the county house of correction, at his discretion. D

In the 15th, 16th and 17th paragraphs, the same is proposed with regard to persons appointed to be committed to the county goal by way of punishment for their offences ; persons accused on oath of small thefts ; and idle persons wandering about without a pass. F

18. And whereas it may often happen, that poor persons have lawful occasions to travel above six miles from home, and into a foreign county, on errands of business for themselves or others, or to procure work, or sometimes to visit their near relations, who live at a distance from them ;—That any magistrate of the county or place, or minister, or churchwarden of the parish, being applied to, and properly informed of the truth of such lawful occasion, shall deliver to such persons a pass in the following words, *mutatis mutandis*. G

Parish of Permit A. B. the bearer hereof, to pass to the town of Shaftesbury in the county of Dorset, and there to remain during the time limited in this pass, he behaving himself orderly and according to law.

Given under my hand this 10th of Nov. 1752.

C. D. minister of the said parish.

This pass to continue in force one month from the date hereof inclusive, and no longer.

19. That it shall be lawful for any gentleman, farmer, artificer, or tradesman, to employ any journeyman, servant, or labourer, of any other parish or county besides his own, he having first obtained from such magistrate, minister, or churchwarden as aforesaid, such pass as aforesaid, which the said magistrate, &c. are hereby required to grant, at the desire of such gentleman, farmer, &c. Such pass to be appointed to continue in force for so long time as such gentleman, &c. shall require.

20. And whereas many able and industrious persons, who are willing to get a livelihood by honest labour, are often, for want of such labour, reduced to great distress, and forced against their will to become chargeable to the parishes to which they belong : That when any poor person shall apply to the minister, or churchwarden of any parish, and shew to either of them such their inability to procure a livelihood in their own parish, or in any other parish in that neighbourhood, the said minister or churchwarden shall deliver to such poor person a certificate in the words following :

To the governor of the county-house of the said county.

Parish of I recommend to your care C. Middlesex. D. the bearer hereof, to be provided for in your county-house, he being an honest, industrious person, but incapable, at present, of procuring work in this neighbourhood.

Given under my hand this 10th Nov. 1752.

A. B. churchwarden of the said parish.

The 21st and 22d paragraphs relate to the penalties to be inflicted on persons who counterfeit passes, or do not return at the expiration of their passes.

The 23d and 24th specify the manner of admission of those who come voluntarily to the county-house, and how they are to be detained and discharged.

25. That every person who shall be brought by mittimus to the county-house, shall be examined, entered, and set to work; a badge with these words, *county-house*, in large letters, shall likewise be sewed on the left shoulder of the said person; and whoever shall tear off, or otherwise destroy the said badge, shall be committed to the county-house of correction, there to remain till discharged by due course of law.

26. That when any person shall be brought to the county-house of correction, by a mittimus to the said house, he shall be immediately confined within the fasting-room, there to remain with no other maintenance than bread and water during the space of 24 hours; after which he shall be put to hard labour with the other prisoners, unless he shall give any marks, by his words or behaviour, of any outrageous degree of reprobacy; in which case the keeper of the said county-house of correction shall inform the governor or his deputy thereof, who shall convene the party before him, and may at his discretion remand the said person to the aforesaid fasting room, or may confine him alone in a cell, to be supported with bread and water only, till such time as he shall behave in a more orderly manner; or, in default thereof, till the next sessions.

27. That the bell of the county-house shall be rung every morning at four throughout the year, and prayers shall begin in the chapel precisely at five; at the conclusion of which, on every Wednesday and Friday, some short lecture, or exhortation of morality shall be read to the people.

28. That the hours of work in the county-house of correction shall be every day from six in the morning to seven in the evening, allowing half an hour for breakfast, and an hour for dinner; and in the county-house the said hours of work shall be daily from six in the morning till nine, from ten to one, and from two till six in the evening; that prayers shall again be read in the chapel every evening at seven.

29. That the bell of the county-house shall be rung every evening at nine, that all fires and lights shall be then put out, except in the infirmary and in the apartments of the officers; that all the gates and doors of both houses, except as aforesaid, shall then be shut and fastened, the keys delivered to the governor or deputy, and the watch shall be set.

30. That the keepers or under-keepers of both houses, shall by turns constantly attend and supervise the labourers, and

shall take an account of any neglect of work, or other misbehaviour; the keepers of the county-house shall likewise take account of any extraordinary diligence in any of the said labourers, and shall faithfully report the same twice in every week, to the governor or his deputy.

A 31. That as often as may be, the labourers in the county-house shall be permitted to refresh themselves in the inclosed ground, contiguous to the said house, in the presence of two at least of the keepers and under-keepers, particularly on Sundays and on every Thursday in the year, when two hours labour in the afternoon shall be remitted for that purpose; the same liberty shall be granted to any of the prisoners in the house of correction, provided that the surgeon or apothecary shall certify, that such refreshment is necessary for their health, who shall on all such occasions be sufficiently guarded, and none of the labourers to be present at the same time; provided that Christmas-day, and the 3 subsequent days, Twelfth-day, Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, Monday in Easter week, Monday in Whitsun week, Michaelmas-day, gunpowder-treason-day, and his majesty's birth-day, shall be holydays in the county-house, and the labourers may recreate themselves on those days; which shall likewise be days of rest in the county-house of correction.

D 32. That no person shall be removed from either of the said houses, to the infirmary, unless by an order signed by the governor or his deputy, to be obtained by the certificate of the surgeon or apothecary, that such person is in a sick and languishing condition.

33. And as often as any of the labourers or prisoners shall happen to die, the governor shall take order for their burial in the cheapest manner consistent with decency, in the burying-ground belonging to the said house; unless any of the relations of the deceased shall be desirous of removing the body to be buried elsewhere at their own expence.

F 34. That as often as any person shall be committed or admitted to the county-house, the receiver shall immediately advance to him or her, if desired, 2s. and so weekly the same sum, until the first sale of the manufacture wrought by such person. These advancements to be afterwards deducted by the receiver, after the rate of 4d in the shilling, out of the monies due to the said labourer from the sale of his manufacture, till the whole shall be repaid.

35. That to all persons committed to the county-house of correction, at their commitment thither, shall be advanced by



by the said receiver 1s. and so weekly during their continuance there.

36. That from all those who are committed to the county-house, the sum of 2d. in every shilling shall be deducted out of the nett profits arising from their labour; but from those who voluntarily come thither, no more than 1d. in every shilling.

37. That immediately after every sale the receiver shall make up the accounts thereof with the governor or deputy; after which the receiver shall presently distribute to the several labourers in the county-house, all such sums as shall by him be received for their several manufactures, having first made the deductions before appointed.

38. That the receiver and store-keeper shall keep an exact account of all implements, materials, &c. from time to time brought to the said house, of those which are delivered to the labourers, and those which remain in the hands of the said store-keeper, &c.

39. That all such accounts shall be examined by the governor, and shall be afterwards laid before every quarter-sessions; to which said sessions the treasurer shall likewise transmit an account of the monies then in his hands; and if there shall appear to be less than 1000l. remaining with the treasurer, the deficiency shall be made up by a county-rate. And if any considerable excess of the said capital stock, over and above what shall be necessary for paying the salaries of the officers, &c. shall be in the treasurer's hands, such redundancy shall then be applied in aid of the parochial rates.

The 40th and 41st articles concern the hiring of teachers of manufacture, and the letting out to service any labourers confined in the county-house.

By the 42d and 43d paragraphs, conspirators endeavouring by force of arms to break either of the houses, by which means any officer of the said houses shall be killed, maimed or wounded; or beating and wounding any officer, to the danger of his life or limb, shall be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

By the 5 following articles, persons assaulting the governor, &c. privately conveying fire-arms, &c. into the houses, and absolutely refusing to work, and officers guilty of fraudulent practices, are to be transported, and in the mean time to be committed to the county-goal. And the 4 following relate to the punishment of lesser crimes, such as introducing spirituous liquors, destroying goods, materials and tools for work, and escaping from either of the houses.

53. That on every Monday and Thursday in the forenoon, the governor or his deputy shall hold a court within the said county-house; in which the said governor or his deputy shall hear and determine any of the following offences, viz. 1. Quarrels amongst the labourers; 2. Profane swearing or cursing, &c. 3. Drunkenness; 4. Absence from chapel, or irreverent behaviour there; 5. Absence from work, idleness at it, or negligently spoiling the same; 6. Obstinate disobedience to any of the rules of the house. All which are hereby declared to be offences against the true intent of this act, and to be punishable by the said governor or deputy. They are also to enquire concerning several other matters, to be reported to the next sessions.

54. That on one of the days on every sessions to be holden at Hicks's-hall, the said sessions shall be adjourned to the county-house, there to be holden within five days next after such adjournment; at which sessions at the county-house the justices shall have power to enquire of all neglects, corruptions, or other misdemeanors, in any of the officers of the said houses, and to punish the same, (unless in the governor, or deputies, or chaplains of the said house,) by reproof, fine, or dismissal. They shall also enquire into the general conduct of the said house, and if they shall find any default in the governor, deputy governors, or chaplains of the same, they shall report such default before their brethren at the next ensuing sessions at Hicks's-Hall, where the governor, &c. shall have notice to appear, and make his defence; and if such default shall seem to the majority of the justices of the said sessions to be well proved, and to be of such a nature as to merit any severe censure, they may, if they please, report the same to the lord chancellor, who shall have full cognizance of the matter, and may remove the governor, &c. from his office, or fine him at his pleasure. They shall also enquire of the prices of provisions, &c. of the behaviour of the prisoners and labourers, and shall inspect the accounts relating to the house, and order rewards to the labourers who have behaved themselves well, &c.

55. Whereas the punishment of whipping is inflicted in some cases in this law, which whipping is always intended to be severe and exemplary, the governor, or his deputy, is always to be present at the inflicting the same.

56. That the governor, deputy-governors, chaplains, treasurer, receiver, keeper of the house of correction, and all

all other officers and ministers attending the same, shall be chose at the sessions at Hicks's-Hall, by the majority of the justices there present, by ballot.

57. That all fines and forfeitures to be imposed or to accrue by virtue of this act, not otherwise disposed of, shall be paid to the treasurer of the county-house, and be applied to the use of the said house.

58. The governor may make by-laws with the consent of the justices, the same to approved by the lord chancellor.

59. Persons tried, &c. shall plead this act, &c.

*The INSPECTOR, Feb. 6.*

*Of Gold and Silver WIRE-DRAWING.*

(See p. 71.)

WE will now suppose ourselves possessed of the silver in the bar, as the French have it; and it is then to be delivered to the wire-drawer. That the French have excelled us in this art is certain; and it is not much a wonder; the men of greatest genius in that country have employed their talents in its service: They have examined the works, and they have instructed the workmen. In Paris there is a Royal Society: All the men of abilities are of it, and scarce any others. The most considerable of these are paid by the sovereign for directing their talents to useful purposes; and what he has given in pensions, they have repaid in the improvement of his commerce. It is to these France owes its superiority in many articles of the manufactures; and in none more than this. The chemist alone could improve an art, the whole foundation of which is in chemistry.

One of the academicians invented the metal, of which they were to make their engines: Another discovered the true temper and condition of silver, for shewing of gold on its surface; and a third proportioned even the degree of heat, necessary to be employed in the working. There, every the minutest branch of the work was under the inspection of such as had talents, and could not only discover a fault, but see and remedy the occasion of it: With us, all is in the hands of ignorant persons, who go on mechanically; and having no knowledge of the principles of their business, can never alter any thing that is amiss.

The matter of which those plates are made, with holes that shape the wire, is a mixt metal. The composition is kept a secret in the country where it was invented; and we, with whom those

who have power to improve the arts are not called in to do it, are obliged to procure those engines from them. The exporting them from France is wisely made capital; but as we can draw no wire without them, we find means to procure them.

When we have these, the difficulty is to imitate the use their inventors make of them. The French soon found that silver, which had some degree of hardness, was the brightest: They found this rendered it liable to inconveniences in the working: and they applied to their supervisors: the objection was plain, and the difficulty was easily removed. They were directed to give the bars the necessary heat in a particular manner; and they succeeded: The silver only altered its temper as it passed thro' the hole of the engine; and recovered it immediately after. To this is owing the excellency of the silver wire of Lions. With us, if an amendment in the quality of the silver be attempted, and this necessary consequence attend it, the wire-drawer throws it down: It will not do: He knows not how to remedy the fault: And there is an end of the improvement.

Thus much as to the silver, for in the wire this is all the difference: The gold wire of Paris does not at the first look so bright as ours, but it continues what it was, and ours in twice wearing in the lace, is inferior. The French use pure silver, viz. silver without any alloy, for the bars that are to be gilded; we put into it a little of the copper, and that is the source of all the difference.

It is not that this small portion of copper shews itself thro' the gold; that were idle to imagine: But it alters the quality of the silver. The circumstance is this: Gold laid upon silver in ever so small a quantity in the bar, will cover it equally when drawn into the finest wire: But the purer the silver is, the more closely it will cover it; the evenner the surface of that metal, the more smooth it will lie upon it: And on this smoothness depends in a great measure the gloss and lustre.

Pure silver is, next to gold, the most even on its surface of all metals; but the addition of copper renders it unequal: Ever so small a portion of that mixture will have this effect in some degree; and every degree of it will be perceived in this nice manufacture; the French made many experiments of silver, with different degrees of alloy, to know which succeeded best in the wire for gilding. Those persons of judgment and knowledge I have already named, were at their head: They were ready not only to propose the

best

best methods, but to remedy inconveniences. It was discovered that pure silver shewed the gold to most advantage; but the wire-drawers found the gold sunk into it in the working. The objection was no sooner made than the remedy was discovered. Some degree of heat is to be given to all the bars in drawing them into wire, and these required least. Here was all the mystery: The workmen were set right, and they have continued so: And to this is owing the superiority of the gold lace of Paris to that of London. The very means by which this is effected there, have been tried here; and the objection has been found, but it was never remedied. Bars of pure silver gilded, were seen to preserve and shew the gold vastly better than those which had any degree of alloy; but the wire-drawer found the gold apt to sink into them in the working. He gave his objection, and the attempt was no more heard of.

There are ways of decomposing all mixed metals; there will be no difficulty in finding what is the composition of the French wire-plates; and they may be made here. As to the silver wire of Lyons, all that is wanting to our equalling it, is the drawing a proper silver; silver obtained from the Potosi ores, or refined with nitre, or by dissolution, and hardened properly by the alloy. To equal the gold of Paris, there needs only to use pure silver for the wire, and to lay on a proper quantity of gold. All that remains is with the workman; he must be taught to apply his fire in a proper manner to the silver, and to use a smaller degree of it than ordinarily is done to the gold.

N<sup>o</sup>. 497, of the Philosophical Transactions, lately published, is in a Manner wholly taken up with Letters and Papers concerning the two Shocks of an Earthquake felt at London on Feb. 8, and March 8, 1749-50\*, and others that happened in England the same Year. We shall only insert here an Abstract of the Letter of the Rev. W. Stukely, M. D. and F. R. S. on the Causes of Earthquakes. It is dated, March 13, 1749-50.

**I**N the works of nature and Providence there are no degrees of great and little; nevertheless we ourselves are more affected with what seems great, in our own apprehensions; but an Omnipotent Power admits of no distinctions; and whilst prodigious effects are produced from causes imperceptible, it rightly claims our serious attention, as well as wonder; nor need

we lose sight of the theological purpose of these amazing alarms, whilst we endeavour to find out the philosophy of them.

Permit me, then, to throw in my thoughts on the cause of Earthquakes. I did not enter into the common notion of struggles between subterraneous winds, or fires, vapours, or waters, that heaved up the ground, like animal convulsions; but I always thought it was an electrical shock.

When we reflect on the unusual winter now past, beyond what occurs to any one's memory, that it has been dry and warm to an extraordinary degree, the wind generally S. and S. W. and that without rain, we may, with much reason imagine, that the earth has been in a state of electricity, ready for that particular vibration wherein electricity consists.

And that it has been so, we may further conclude from the extraordinary forwardness of vegetation, from the frequency of the northern lights, and especially of that called Aurora australis, which are with us infrequent, and twice repeated, just before the earthquakes, (being of such colours as we had never seen before), and removed southward, quite contrary to those common with us.

Add to this, that some foreigners among us from Italy, and those parts, where earthquakes are frequent, observing these lights, and the particular temper of the air, did actually foresee the event of an earthquake. All these matters concur, in shewing, that the earth was in a state of electricity, beyond what has ever been in our memory.

Admitting this, there is nothing wanting, to produce the wonderful effect of an earthquake, but the touch of any non-electrick body; and that must necessarily be had *ab extra*, from the region of the air, or atmosphere.

We had lately a very pretty discourse read here, from Mr. Franklyn of Philadelphia, concerning thunders, lights, and like meteors. He well solves them by the touch of clouds, raised from the sea, (which are non-electricks) and of clouds raised from exhalations of the land (which are electrified): That little snap, which we hear, in our electrical experiments, when produced by a thousand miles compass of clouds, and that re-echoed from cloud to cloud, the extent of the firmament, makes that thunder, which affrightens us.

From the same principle I infer, that, if a non-electrick cloud discharges its contents

\* See Lond. Mag. for 1750, p. 91, 135.



tents upon any part of the earth, when in a high-electrified state, an earthquake must necessarily ensue. As a shock of the electric tube in the human body, so the shock of many miles' compass of solid earth, must needs be an earthquake; and that snap, from the contact, be the horrible uncouth noise thereof.

The reason is obvious, why earthquakes are not so frequent with us, and the northern regions in general, as in Italy, and more southern climes: All electricity requires great dryness and warmth; and I doubt not but earthquakes, of a small degree, have and do frequently happen.

All that we have said upon the subject receives great strength from this particular, that water strengthens and conveys the force of electricity. From whence we may account for that observation, that the most dreadful effects of earthquakes are always felt in maritime towns; as Port-Royal in Jamaica, Lima in Peru, Messina in Sicily, &c. And here, we find plainly, that the shock went along the river, both upwards and downwards, farther than by land; like the bottle of water held in the hand, in electrical experiments.

But from hence it is highly worthy of remark, that the finger of Providence is notoriously discernible herein;

— of Him,

*Who guides the thunder, and directs the storm.*

For, tho' the coasts of the sea are most liable to this mighty shock, which we call an earthquake; yet the chastening rod is directed to towns and cities, where are inhabitants; the objects of its monition; not to bare cliffs, and an uninhabited beach. And there cannot be a more direct proof, that earthquakes are divine judgments, than this observation: For, in all ancient history, earthquakes are ever found in great cities. A. D. 17, no less than 12 flourishing cities in Asia Minor were destroyed in one night. In A. D. 1456, at Naples, 40,000 people perished by an earthquake. In 1531, in the city of Lisbon, 1400 houses were thrown down.

We see and admire the effects of electricity; and its stupendous properties every day; which seems as it were an animating soul to matter. The ancients had a notion that the earth was a great animal, probably from some observations of electricity; but certainly, when in our days we feel these unusual and extraordinary convulsions of nature, it is a lesson to us, to do our duty toward that great Being, who, by a drop of water can produce effects so prodigious.

*An Abstract of the LIFE of Bishop BURNET, by Sir THOMAS BURNET, Knt. late one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas. (See the HEAD curiously engraved.)*

**D**R. Gilbert Burnet was born at Edinburgh, Sept. 18. 1643. His father was the younger brother of a family, very considerable for its antiquity as well as interest, in the shire of Aberdeen; and his mother was sister to the famous Sir Archibald Johnstoun, called lord Warristoun. The doctor's father having been bred to the law, was called to the bar in Scotland; but was obliged to give over practice, and even for some time to live in exile, for not complying with the governing powers during the usurpation, tho' he might have had any encouragement by means of his brother-in-law, the said Sir Archibald, who was a chief leader among the Presbyterians; therefore, upon the restoration he was made a lord of session, but died in 1661.

**C**His son Gilbert was so early a proficient in learning, that at ten years old he was master of the Latin, and was sent to the college of Aberdeen, where he commenced master of arts at 14, and then applied himself to the law, with a design to be called to the bar; but after studying the civil and feudal law for a twelvemonth, he altered his design, and resolved to dedicate himself to the church; whereupon he began to study divinity, and with such success, that before he was 18, he was admitted a probationer or expectant-preacher, after a trial as to his parts and learning, which was usually at that time very severe in Scotland.

**E**Soon after Mr. Burnet's being thus admitted a preacher, his cousin-german, Sir Alexander Burnet, gave him a presentation to a very good benefice; but as he thought himself too young for a cure of souls, he absolutely refused to accept of it, and continued his study of divinity at Edinburgh, in which he was assisted by Mr. Nairn, at that time a famous extempore preacher, who put him upon attempting the same method of preaching, which he continued to practise all the rest of his life.

**F**In 1663, he made a tour to London for about six months, and during 1664, he made a tour through Holland, Flanders, and France; in all which places he made himself acquainted with the most noted learned men of the time. In 1665, Sir Robert Fletcher of Saltoun gave him a presentation to that church, which he would not absolutely accept of, until the parishioners had all unanimously joined in requesting him to do so; whereupon he



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he accepted, and was ordained priest by the bishop of Edinburgh. Here he not only performed exactly and diligently all the duties of the pastoral office, but often by his charity assisted or relieved such of his parishioners as were in any distress; and observing that the bishops then in Scotland were very negligent of their duty, he drew up a memorial of their abuses, which brought upon him some very harsh treatment. However, as his cure was near Edinburgh, he was often sent for and consulted by the chief men entrusted with the government of Scotland, and was appointed one of the managers for the church, in the scheme then on foot, for an accommodation between the episcopal and presbyterian parties, which introduced him to the acquaintance of the then dutchess of Hamilton, who not only invited him to Hamilton, but engaged him to undertake the writing of the memoirs of the dukes of Hamilton, from the materials with which she furnished him.

Whilst he was at Hamilton, he was, without his knowledge, chosen professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, which with some difficulty he accepted, but as he thought it inconsistent with his cure at Saltoun, he resigned the latter, and removed to Glasgow in 1669, where he was more than usually diligent in instructing the young students of divinity in that university. Upon the duke of Lauderdale's hearing that he was employed to write the memoirs of the dukes of Hamilton, he pressed him to come to court, to receive such informations as he was able to furnish; whereupon he went to London, and four bishopricks in Scotland, becoming vacant whilst he was at London, he was offered his choice of them, but he thought himself too young for such a high dignity in the church, and therefore refused the offer, making no other use of the confidence which Lauderdale reposed in him, than to negotiate a reconciliation between that minister and the duke of Hamilton, which he effected, and obtained for the latter an assignation upon the revenues of the crown in Scotland, for what was due to him by the crown.

Soon after his return to Glasgow he married lady Margaret Kennedy, a daughter of the earl of Cassils, and an intimate friend of the dutchess of Hamilton; and to shew that this match was wholly owing to inclination, he delivered to the lady, the day before their marriage, a deed, whereby he renounced all pretension to her fortune, which was very considerable, tho' she had never asked or desired any such thing.

February, 1753.

In 1672, whilst the duke of Lauderdale was in Scotland, as king's commissioner to the parliament, he published his *Vindication of the Authority, Constitution and Laws of the Church and State of Scotland*, wherein he so strongly maintained the cause of episcopacy, and the illegality of resistance, merely on account of religion, that he was again courted to accept of a bishoprick, with the promise of the next archbishoprick that should become void; but he still persisted in his refusal.

In 1673, he was again obliged to take a journey to London, to obtain a licence to print his *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*, when he was often sent for both by the king and the duke of York, and was appointed one of the king's chaplains, which was the only favour he could be prevailed on to accept, as he was far from approving the measures pursued by the court.

After having obtained a licence for publishing his book, he returned to Scotland, and finding that a new breach had happened between Lauderdale and Hamilton, and that the animosity between them had risen to a height not to be composed, he retired to his station at Glasgow, and refused to stir from thence all that winter; but as the measures of the court had proved unsuccessful in parliament, and as Lauderdale threw the whole blame upon him, he was obliged once more to return to court in 1674, in order to vindicate himself, where he was not only received coldly by the king, but ordered to be struck out of the list of chaplains. However, the duke of York endeavoured to reconcile him with Lauderdale, but the latter insisting on such terms as he disdained to comply with, a reconciliation became impracticable, and therefore his royal highness was so kind as to warn him, that if he returned to Scotland he would be clapped up in prison, and detained there perhaps as long as the same interest prevailed at court; whereupon he found himself under a necessity to resign his professorship at Glasgow, and to resolve to settle in England, which he accordingly did.

Soon after his settling at London, he was offered the living of St. Giles's Cripplegate by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; but as they had before designed it for Dr. Fowler, he thanked them for the favour, but said he did not think himself at liberty to take it, as he heard they had intended it for so worthy a divine. Thus he remained for some time without any settlement, but in 1675, Sir Harbottle Grimstone, master of the Rolls, appointed him preacher at the Rolls chapel, and

and persisted in his appointment, tho' expressly enjoined by the court to revoke it; and he was soon after chosen lecturer at St. Clement's, having become one of the most followed preachers in town.

In 1679, he published the first volume of his History of the Reformation, which procured him the thanks of both houses of parliament, with a desire that he would prosecute his undertaking and compleat that valuable work. And as he was not only become a famous preacher, but had great credit among the people in London, king Charles, during the enquiry into the Popish plot, often sent for and consulted him upon the state of the nation, and offered him the bishoprick of Chichester then vacant, on condition he would entirely come into his interests; to which he answered, that he knew the baths he was to take upon such an occasion, which he would religiously observe, but as he did not know how far such a general condition might be thought to extend, he could accept of no preferment upon such a condition. However, his free access to the king, tho' it procured him no preferment, it engaged him to write a letter to his majesty, wherein he gave him his advice, as well with regard to state affairs as to religious matters, in so sincere and free a manner, as plainly shewed he did not aim at preferment, but at a strict discharge of his duty both as a faithful subject and true churchman. And yet, tho' he was one of the keenest advocates and most successful writers against Popery, he used his endeavours to save the lives of the lord Stafford and other Papists; and his temperate conduct in regard to the exclusion of the duke of York, and the scheme of a prince regent proposed by him, in lieu of that of an exclusion, very much offended all the zealous exclusionists.

About the same time an accident furnished him with an opportunity of making a convert and sincere penitent of the famous and witty earl of Rochester, who had been a most lewd liver, and a professed freethinker, rather from want of thinking, as most of such men are, than from thinking freely; for tho' the doctor had no parochial cure, yet he never refused his attendance upon any sick person who desired it; and amongst others he was called on to visit a sick lady, who, he soon found, had been engaged in a criminal amour with the earl of Rochester: The manner in which he treated her during her illness, gave that lord a great curiosity of being acquainted with him; and his lordship's profligate character was so far from being with him a motive to reject, that it made him readily embrace

the opportunity, the consequence of which was, that he not only convinced the earl's judgment, as to the genuine truths of the Christian religion, but made him a sincere penitent, as appears from a letter under his lordship's own hand still extant.

In 1682, he was offered the mastership of the Temple, on condition of his breaking off correspondence with some of his old friends, which he rejected; and as he had before lost the favour of the earl of Shaftsbury and the exclusionists by his moderation, and his connection with the earl of Halifax; so now he chose to sacrifice all the advantages he might have expected from the earl's great interest at court, rather than to abandon the earl of Essex, the lord Russel and Sir William Jones; soon after which the earl of Essex offered him a presentation to a living worth 300l. a year, upon condition he would promise still to reside in London; but as he thought residence absolutely necessary for a cure of souls, and as his friends at London could not part with him in the then posture of affairs, the living was given to another.

Tho' he never would engage in any plots against the government, yet his behaviour at and after the trial and execution of the lord Russel \* raised the resentment of the court so high against him, that he was soon after discharged from his lecture at St. Clement's, by the king's express mandate to Dr. Halcarr, rector of that parish; and in 1684, by an extraordinary order from lord-keeper North to Sir Harbottle Grimston, he was forbid preaching any more in the chapel of the Rolls.

Upon king James's accession, by the means of his friend the then marquis of Halifax, he obtained the king's leave to go out of the kingdom, and went to Paris, where he lived very retired until after the defeat of Monmouth's rebellion. He then ventured to travel into Italy, and in his passage through Geneva, he remonstrated so strongly against forced subscriptions to articles of faith, that they altered their church government, so that their clergy were no more obliged to subscribe their belief of any doctrine, but only to be subject to punishment or censure, in case of writing or preaching against that which was established.

After a tour through Italy, Switzerland, and some parts of Germany, he arrived at Utrecht in 1686, and was presently invited by the Dutch ministers to come and pay his respects to the prince and princess of Orange, which he accordingly did, and not only met with a most gracious reception, but was admitted in-

\* See our Magazine for last Month, p. 32.

to their most secret councils, and his advice followed in many of their future transactions.

In a little time after his arrival at the Hague, he became acquainted with, and was soon after married to Mrs. Mary Scot, a Dutch lady of a large fortune, and noble extraction, being originally descended from a younger brother of the family of Buccleugh in Scotland, and related to several of the noblest houses in Zealand. In order to this marriage he was naturalized in Holland, which furnished the Dutch with a good reason for not delivering him up, when required so to do, by the court of England, upon a prosecution for high treason being commenced against him here; and when our court found that they could not get him delivered up, a design was formed to get him assassinated, and an order for 3000*l.* actually lodged in the treasury here, to be paid to any person that should destroy him; but he escaped all the machinations for this purpose, and attended the prince of Orange in his enterprize upon England, where he greatly contributed to his success.

Upon the establishment of the revolution, Dr. Crew, bishop of Durham, thought, that the least punishment he could expect, for the part he had acted in the high commission under king James, was the loss of his bishoprick; therefore, to secure a friend, and at the same time a subsistence for himself, he proposed to resign his bishoprick to Dr. Burnet, and that he would trust to his generosity for an allowance of 1000*l.* a year out of the episcopal revenue during his the doctor's life, which proposal he sent by the lord Montague to the prince of Orange; but when the message was carried to the doctor, he rejected the proposal as being of a simoniacal nature; and even when the bishoprick of Salisbury became vacant by the death of the incumbent, the doctor solicited king William for it, in favour of his old friend, Dr. Lloyd, then bishop of St. Asaph, to which the king coldly answered, that he had another person in view, and next day in council nominated the doctor himself for that see.

As Dr. Burnet had been the first who by letter gave notice to the court of Hanover of the designed enterprize upon England, and at the same time intimated, that the success of that enterprize would naturally end in an entail of the British crown upon that illustrious house\*, it brought on a correspondence between him

and the princess Sophia, dutchess, afterwards electress of Hanover, which lasted as long as she lived; and as he was now bishop of Salisbury, and as such introduced into the house of lords, when the bill for settling the succession of the crown was brought into that house, king William appointed him to be the person, that should propose the naming of the princess Sophia and her heirs, next in succession after the princess Anne and her issue; but this farther limitation the parliament would not agree to until 1701.

As soon as the first session of parliament after the accession of king William and queen Mary was ended, the bishop repaired to his diocese, where he formed such a plan, for executing the duties of his episcopal office, as he seldom after had occasion to alter, and he diligently pursued it through the whole course of his life. This plan we have not room to give an account of here, but it is such a one as ought not only to be formed but practised by every bishop in England; and tho' he was always zealous and steady in his own principles, yet he was extremely mild towards the dissenters, and often employed his whole interest, which was very great, both with king William and queen Mary, in favour of those whose principles were widely different from his, as appears by letters to him from the earl of Rochester, Sir John Fenwick, Dr. Beach, a nonjuring clergyman, who kept a private meeting-house in the very city of Salisbury, and several others.

As he beheld with concern the destitute condition of many poor benefices attended with a great cure of souls, he was the first who formed the scheme for augmenting the maintenance of the poor clergy, which he first laid before queen Mary, and after her death before king William, but could not get it made effectual until the second of queen Anne, when an act of parliament was passed for that purpose.

During the life of queen Mary, the affairs and promotions of the church passed wholly through her hands; but upon her death, a commission was granted to the two archbishops, the bishop of Salisbury, and three other prelates, whereby they, or any three of them, were appointed to recommend to all preferments in the church, signifying the same to his majesty, under their hands; and in his majesty's absence, to present to all benefices, in the gift of the crown, under 140*l.* a year; which commission was renewed

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\* From hence, it seems, that the exclusion of king James and his infant son was resolved on at the Hague, before the prince of Orange embarked for England, and some months before that king's abdication.



newed in 1700, and the bishop of Salisbury still continued to be one. It would be tedious to enumerate the many marks of favour he received from king William; and yet there is not one single instance wherein he solicited a favour for himself or his family.

In 1698, the king, with the approbation of the princess, afterwards queen Anne, appointed him preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, which with great difficulty he was prevailed to accept of, on condition that he should either have leave to resign his bishoprick, or that the duke should reside all the summer at Windsor, from whence he could easily go at any time to Salisbury, and that he should have ten weeks allowed him every year to visit the other parts of his diocese; which last was agreed to.

A little before this he had, to his great sorrow, lost his lady, and his children being young made it necessary to look out for a proper mistress to his family: Accordingly, he soon after married Mrs. Berkeley, a lady of uncommon learning, as well as piety and virtue.

The last five or six years of his life, he grew more abstracted from the world, and to avoid the distraction of useless visits, he settled in St. John's court, Clerkenwell, where he kept up an intercourse only with his most select and intimate acquaintance; and he just lived to see that settlement take place, to which he had so much contributed; for in March, 1714-15, he was taken ill of a cold, which turned to a pleurietick fever, and put an end to his life on the 17th of that month, in the 72d year of his age \*.

*The following Contrast of Characters, as it is not very uncommon, may be agreeable to our Readers.*

Dear EUGENIO,

IF you remember, in a visit we lately made to Eusebius, when we fell in with some mixt company, you was struck with the very different behaviour of two gentlemen: Being a stranger to the company yourself, and finding me very well acquainted with them, you pressed me to let you into their characters, or, to use your own words, draw their pictures; in obedience to your commands I have undertaken the office.

Euphronius, the eldest of the two, and who rendered himself remarkable at that time for his loquacity, is a man of slender education, and pretty extensive superficial reading, by which, joined with a ready elocution, and uncommon assurance, he is able to pass upon common company for a thorough master of all the arts and sciences. He smothers truth,

conveyable to the meanest understandings by the simplest terms, in a profusion of words. His vanity and conceit force him upon an eternal egotism; these accompanied with a strong flow of spirits, and great natural warmth of constitution, render him impatient of contradiction; and when he opposes you, it is not with reason, but declamation, and he does not argue but harangue. As his natural capacity is superior to that of the bulk of mankind, he has the art of conciliating himself to persons of known inferiority of parts, by falling in with their sentiments; and taking the topick out of their hands, will display it with all the arts of oratory, all the figures of rhetoric, for he loses no opportunity of talking; he will oppose for the sake of triumphing, and talk against his own sense of things merely for the sake of victory: How often have I seen him with an impudent torrent of words, bear down a man of superior knowledge, whose modesty has rendered him unequal to the contest? Notwithstanding this, Euphronius hath the power of pleasing, and frequently doth, where he meets with no contradiction, and in company whose inferiority induces them to revere him as an oracle. It is true, I have seen Euphronius silent, but it has been when he could not maintain the character he had assumed in the presence of a man, whom as he knew to be wiser than himself, so he knew likewise he had boldness enough to detect him.

The reverse of this gentleman is Camillus, who, tho' young, has made mankind his study, and is an admirable judge of human nature; but an excessive modesty, that frequent attendant upon true merit, prevents his appearing what he really is, to any but a few intimate acquaintance: He hath not the quickness of apprehension of Euphronius, but he hath abundantly more judgment; he has a thorough knowledge of antient and modern history, and a judicious manner of introducing and applying it. You justly observed, that his taste was excellent, and that he was no bad judge of poetical and dramatick compositions; his praises were always just, and his censures delivered without ostentation, and with a degree of candour, that spoke a heart overflowing with tenderness and humanity: Camillus is indeed possessed of every talent that can render him entertaining and edifying; but by an insuperable modesty is prevented from doing either, and is constantly silent where Euphronius appears, who with small knowledge, supported by an unparalleled impudence, is constantly triumphing over him.

\* He lies buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell.

# A MIDNIGHT THOUGHT. A New Song. 85

The WORDS by a LADY.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of six systems of music, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/8. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The music features various ornaments, including trills and grace notes, and a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano part provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation for the vocal melody.

No more, oh! then my soul, At dis—appoint—ments  
grieve, Can flow—ing tears my fate con—troul, Or  
sighs my woes re—lieve? Ad—ver—si—ty is  
virtue's school, To those who right discern; Let me ob—  
serve each pain—ful rule, And each hard les—son learn.

2.  
When wintry clouds obscure the sky,  
And heavens the earth deform;  
If fix'd the strong foundations lie,  
The castle braves the storm.  
Thus fix'd on faith's unfailing rock,  
Let me endure awhile  
Misfortune's rude impetuous shock,  
And glory in my toil.

3.  
Ill fortune cannot always last,  
Or tho' it shou'd remain;  
Yet I each painful moment haste,  
A better world to gain.  
Where calamity no more shall wound  
Nor faithless friends destroy;  
Where innocence and truth are crown'd  
With never fading joy.

4.  
Tumultuous days, and restless nights,  
The guilty ever knows;  
A stranger to the calm delights  
Of study and repose.  
Keep me from envy, care, and strife,  
Guard me, ye pow'rs divine;  
That pleas'd, when ye demand my life,  
I may that life resign.



Poetical ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1753.

PROLOGUE to the GAMESTER,  
a Tragedy, as it is now acted at the  
Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane. Written  
and Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

**L**IKE sam'd La Mancha's knight, who,  
launce in hand,  
Mounted his steed to free th' enchanted land,  
Our Quixote bard sets forth a Monster-taming,  
Arm'd at all points, to fight that hydra —

GAMING.

Allost on Pegasus he waves his pen,  
and hurls defiance at the caltiff's den.  
The first on fancy'd giants spent his rage,  
But this has more than windmills to engage.  
He combats passion, rooted in the soul,  
Whose powers at once delight ye and controul;  
Whose magic bondage each lost slave enjoys,  
Nor wishes freedom, tho' the spell destroys.  
To save our land from this MAGICIAN's  
charms,  
And rescue maids and matrons from his arms,  
Our knight poetic comes — And Oh! ye fair!  
This black ENCHANTER's wicked arts beware!  
His subtle poison dims the brightest eyes,  
And at its touch, each grace and beauty dies.  
Love, gentleness and joy to rage give way,  
And the soft dove becomes a bird of prey.

May this our bold advent'rer break the spell,  
And drive the dæmon to his native hell.

Ye slaves of passion, and ye dupes of chance,  
Wake all your powers from this destructive  
trance!

Shake off the shackles of this tyrant vice:  
Hear other calls than those of cards and dice:  
Be learn'd in nobler arts, than arts of play,  
And other debts than those of honour pay.  
No longer live insensible to shame,  
Lost to your country, families and fame.

Could our romantick muse this work atchieve,  
Wou'd there one honest heart in Britain grieve?  
Th' attempt, tho' wild, wou'd not in vain be  
made,

If every honest hand wou'd lend its aid.

EPILOGUE. Written by a FRIEND.  
And Spoken by Mrs. PRICHARD.

**O**N ev'ry gamester in th' Arabian nation,  
'Tis said, that Mahomet denounc'd dam-  
nation;

But in return for wicked cords and dice,  
He gave them black cy'd girls in Paradise.  
Should he thus preach, good countrymen, to you,  
His converts wou'd, I fear, be mighty few.  
So much your hearts are set on sordid gain.  
The brightest eyes around you shine in vain.

Should



Should the most heav'nly beauty bid you take  
her,

You'd rather bold — two ace's and a maker,  
By your example our sex drawn in,  
Is guilty of the same unnat'ral sin;  
The study now of every girl of parts  
Is how to win your money, not your hearts.  
O! in what sweet, what ravishing delights,  
Our beaux and belles together pass their nights!  
By ardent perturbations kept awake,  
Each views with longing eyes the other's — state.  
The smiles and graces are from Britain flown,  
Our Cupid is an errant sharper grown,  
And fortune sits on Cytherea's throne. }  
In all those things tho' women may be blam'd,  
Sure men, the wiser men shou'd be sham'd!  
And 'tis a horrid scandal, I declare,  
That four strange queens should rival all the  
fair,  
Four jilts with neither beauty, wit nor parts,  
O shame! have got possession of their hearts;  
And these bold sluts, for all their queenly pride,  
Have play'd loose tricks, or else they're much  
belly'd.  
Cards were at first for benefits design'd,  
Sent to amuse, and not enslave the mind.  
From good to bad how easy the transition!  
For what was pleasure once, is now perdition.  
Fair ladies then these wicked gamblers shun,  
Whoever weds one, is, you see, undone.

A SONG introduced in the GAMESTER,  
and sung by LUCY.

I.

WHEN Damon languish'd at my  
feet,

And I believ'd him true,  
The moments of delight how sweet!  
But ah! how swift they flew!  
The sunny hill, the flow'ry vale,  
The garden and the grove,  
Have echo'd to his ardent tale,  
And vows of endless love.

2.

The conquest gain'd, he left his prize,  
He left her to complain;  
To talk of joy with weeping eyes,  
And measure time by pain.  
But heav'n will take the mourner's part,  
In pity to despair;  
And the last sigh that rends the heart,  
Shall waft the spirit there.

To the Author of the GAMESTER.

THO' wittlings may cavil, away with  
thy fears, [my tears;  
I judge from my heart, and I speak from  
I feel thee, I praise thee. — Whatever thy  
name, [friendship and fame:  
Thou deserv'st from thy country both  
Who thou art, whence thou cam'st, let  
other folks scan; [the man.  
I pronounce on thy merits, and not on

3

An Enquiry after CONTENTMENT.

O! thou reserv'd celestial fair!  
Come, and my sorrows heal;  
I seek thee with assiduous care,  
Thy pleasing haunts reveal.  
Dwell'st thou with them that rule the  
globe!  
Or with the rustick-race?  
With them that wear the ermin'd robe?  
Or those who spurn a place?  
With the thrice beneficed priest,  
Who basks in opulence?  
Or with his curates, who subsist  
On a bare competence?  
Art thou the sage physician's guide,  
Who takes the enormous fee?  
Or join'st thou on his patient's side,  
T' alleviate misery?  
Dost thou attend the hero's sword,  
Support the ribbon's blaze?  
Brood on the miser's countless hoard,  
Or tag the poet's lays?  
Ask these, and ask ten thousand more,  
Who own thee as a guest;  
Some absent good they all deplore,  
Some wish still racks the breast.  
Endless my search to find thee out,  
Thro' fogs, and mazes here;  
Turn'd sceptick, I thy being doubt,  
Confute me, and appear.  
From youth to age, smit with thy charms,  
I've lur'd thee to my cot;  
But thou elud'st those eager arms,  
And wilt not be my lot.  
A smile is all my soul can hope,  
In this unstable state;  
Yet let me give my fancy scope,  
When time shall terminate.  
Then wilt thou yield to my embrace,  
Grant favours all divine;  
Unveil the beauties of thy face,  
And be for ever mine.

EURYCLES.

EPITAPH in the Church-Yard of Hempstead  
in Hertfordshire.

Here lies JOHN BRANCH,  
The husband of SARAH BRANCH,  
Who died — 1741, aged 38.  
Farewel, vain world, for I'll be gone,  
Thou art no rest nor home for me;  
I'll take my staff and travel on,  
Till I a better world can see.

The LADY and the PIMPLE. A Fable.

DAPHNE in shape, in face and air,  
Might with the brightest belle com-  
pare;  
But who's exempt from pains and woes?  
Upon her cheek a pimple rose;

The

The blemish fill'd her soul with grief,  
From physick's arts she sought relief;  
In vain their skill the doctors try'd,  
The pimple all their power defy'd.  
With pining woe she sunk oppress'd,  
And peace forsook her anxious breast.

Thou hideous cruel scab, she said,  
Thus to deform so fair a maid!  
What, could'st thou find no other place  
To shew thyself, but in my face?  
A face so blooming, smooth and bright,  
The womens envy, mens delight.  
Alas! the men will gaze no more;  
No more they'll praise, no more adore;  
No more the womens spleen will rise;  
No more they'll view with envious eyes:  
Men will neglect and women scorn;  
O shocking! 'tis not to be born.  
Know, hateful thing, I'll make thee  
fly,

Or in the glorious contest die.  
With that she call'd a surgeon's aid;  
The pimple's gone, the plaister laid;  
But ah! no art could heal the wound,  
And rankling humours spread around,  
More wretched now she loath'd the  
light,  
She pin'd by day, nor slept by night;  
Vexation, physick, grief and pain,  
Soon brought consumption and her train;  
Who never left her, hapless prey,  
Till in the arms of death she lay.

Resembling this was Delia's fate;  
She fancy'd that the single state  
On female merit much reflected,  
'Cause folks might think, the men neglected,  
And laughing cry, in spiteful prate,  
Poor girl, she cannot get a mate.  
Of death she scarce was more afraid,  
Than that dire epithet, *old maid*.  
She fain wou'd do like other folk,  
And, like her neighbours, wear a yoke;  
For, O! she must expire with shame,  
If call'd by such an odious name.

Thus fancy in her brain had wrought,  
The name, a real ill she thought;  
And when a worthless swain apply'd,  
Devoid of love, became a bride:  
Herself to fancy sacrific'd,  
And took a mate her soul despis'd;  
Scar'd by an idle bugbear name,  
A real wretch for life became.

Thus oft some trifling ill to shun,  
We into fatal mischiefs run;  
And to avoid one woe, tho' small,  
We into twenty great ones fall:  
That one, perhaps, some trifling stain,  
Or evil merely of the brain,  
Which only fancy makes a pain. }  
Nay, oft the fear of future ills  
Our souls with secret terror fills;  
Ills, which may never be our fate;  
Ills, which wild fancy does create;

Which to avoid, like fools, we fly,  
And plunge in certain misery.  
'Tis not the real ills of life  
(Tho' ev'ry state with woes is rife)  
That pierce us with continual pain,  
And daily make the world complain:  
Our own opinions give the smart,  
Imagination wounds the heart.

Happy the breast where reason reigns!  
Its fears are few, and few its pains;  
Few ills, few cares, few griefs it knows,  
And only smarts for real woes.

S Y L V I A.

To Mr. LAMBERT.

O H, Lambert! tho' untaught I sing,  
My muse demands thine ear:  
She draws from nature's artless spring,  
Unvenal and sincere.

Felt I that all-creative glow,  
Still animating thee;  
Then honour might my verse bestow;  
But now you honour me.  
Tho' faint the ray that prompts my thought,  
It brightens at thy fire;  
And while thy works mine eyes have caught,  
I warm as I admire,  
What magick power! what wond'rous  
skill!

Compleats thy fancy's birth!  
How just thy pencil calls at will,  
The face of nature forth!  
When sol the summer's morn bestows,  
Not lovelier looks the glade;  
Than prospects which thy canvas shows,  
By dint of light and shade.

The rural cot, the fleecy flock,  
The clouds, the hills, the sea;  
The lawn, the grove, the rill, the rock,  
Who represents like thee?

While at the theatre,—the seat  
Of sense, of taste, and wit;  
Where sister arts in union meet,  
Th' enraptur'd audience sit;  
Applauding all that glads the sight,  
Or moves to mirth the heart;  
The crowded house thy toil requite,  
And bless the painter's art \*.

"Where rocks o'er rocks their fronts extend,"

While winter glooms the skies;  
Where warbling birds in song contend,  
Or cloud-tipt hills arise.

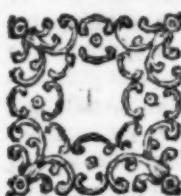
Each landscape charms ev'n envy's frown,  
Each scene confirms thy fame.—  
While publick praise shall merit crown,  
So long shall live thy name.

For bright'ning promis'd genius most,  
Greece, Italy may shine;  
Nor envy Britain! thou canst boast  
A Lambert and a Pine.

BOYCE.  
THE

\* Alluding to the scenes in Mr. Rich's yet unrival'd entertainment, the Sorcerer.

# Monthly Chronologer.

 HE lord Cadogan and the other executors of the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. having desired the trustees, who were appointed by Sir Hans to take care and keep together his museum, to meet at the manor-house of Chelsea, at ten in the morning on Saturday, Jan. 27, they met there accordingly, above 40. Lord Cadogan was there, and received them in the politest manner; and having caused the galleries, libraries, and all the other apartments, to be shewn, they assembled in the great room, where his lordship produced Sir Hans's will, and acquainted the trustees with the codicils, which contained Sir Hans's disposition for continuing his collection together at Chelsea, and to give a small part of the value thereof to his family; and for that purpose, to make an offer of the said museum to the king, or parliament of England, for 20,000l. to be paid to the family: And in case the same was accepted and continued at Chelsea, to give the manor-house at Chelsea, with the museum, as it is now disposed, which would save the expence and hazard of removing the same, and to be kept open at proper hours for the access of the studious and curious. Then Mr. Sloane acquainted the trustees, that the executors being apprehensive of danger, the medals, of which there were great quantities of gold and silver, besides a series of curious copper ones, and the precious stones, such as pearls, rubies, emeralds, &c. and the vases of gems, &c. had been removed for safety to the Bank of England, and that two of the executors had seen them all packed up. The earl of Macclesfield, having been desired by the trustees to take the chair, the will and codicils were read. (See p. 43, 44.) Lieut. Gen. Oglethorpe gave an account of the intention of Sir Hans, of the nature and the value of the museum, and produced an abstract of the articles it contained; and desired that Mr. James Empson, who had taken care of the museum for many years past, by Sir Hans Sloane's order, should read the abstract, and explain the articles that should be asked, which he did accordingly, and was appointed their secretary by the trustees. Sir George Littleton then moved, and Mr. West seconded, that a memorial should be presented to his majesty relating to this matter; and a com-

February, 1753.

mittee was appointed to draw up the said memorial, and to lay the same before a general meeting of the trustees; of whom the following is a list.

Rt. Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Esq; Hans Stanley, Esq; William Sloane, Esq; Rev. Sloane Elsemere, D. D. The rector of Chelsea for the time being. Martin Folkes, Esq; The president of the Royal Society for the time being. Sir Paul Methuen. James West, Esq; The treasurer of the Royal Society for the time being. The two secretaries of the Royal Society for the time being. Samuel Clarke, Esq; Hon. Richard Arundell, Esq; Joseph Andrews, Esq; Mr. Joseph Ames. Mr. Henry Baker. Rev. James Bradley, D. D. Mr. Peter Collinson. Sir John Evelyn, Bart. John Fuller, of Suffex, Esq; Rev. Stephen Hales, D. D. Theodore Jacobson, Esq; Smart Lethicullier, Esq; Sir James Lowther, Bart. George Littleton, Esq; Rev. Charles Littleton, D. D. dean of Exeter. Rev. Henry Miles, D. D. David Papillon, Esq; Sir George Saville, Bart. Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. Charles Stanhope, Esq; Rev. William Stukely. James Theobald, Esq; Sir Peter Thompson, Knt. Hon. Horatio Walpole, jun. Esq; Hon. Philip York, Esq; Sir William Codrington, Bart. Charles Gray, Esq; Hon. Gen. James Oglethorpe. John Ranby, Esq; Mr. George Bell. Rt. Rev. George lord bishop of Exeter. Rt. Rev. Zachary lord bishop of Bangor. Rt. Hon. Edward Southwell, Esq; Sir John Heathcote, Bart. John Milnes, Esq; Mr. William Watson. Sir John Barnard. Sir William Calvert. Slingsby Bethell, Esq; Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. count of Zinzendorff, lord advocate of the Unitas-Fratrum. Rt. Hon. Henry XXVIII. count of Reufs. Hon. the baron of Watteville. Hon. the baron of Gerisdorff, chancellor of the Unitas-Fratrum. Rev. Henry Cossart de St. Aubin d'Espiez, agent of the Unitas-Fratrum. Hon. John Hampden, Esq; Col. Sotherby. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Hallet. Mr. James Empson.

## *Extract of a Letter from Dunkirk.*

On Dec. 2. last died, at the sign of the Burgundy-crofs in Furnes, a town belonging to the queen of Hungary, about 15 English miles East of this place, Capt. William Henry Cranstoun, aged forty-six. (See p. 45.) His illness did not continue above 9 days, but the last 3 his pains were so very great, and he was swelled to

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such



such a degree, that it was thought by the physician and apothecary that attended him, that he would have burst, and by the great agonies he expired in, he was thought to be raving mad. As he had just before his death embraced the Roman Catholick religion, he was buried in great solemnity, the corporation attending the funeral, and a grand mass was said over the corpse in the cathedral church, which was finely illuminated, and in which he was buried. Some little time before he died he made a will, which was sealed up in the presence of one Mrs. Rofs (whose maiden name was Dunbar, and which name he went by) and two other persons who were also his acquaintance. The will he signed with his own name, and gave all his fortune which was in his brother's hands to his child, who is now living at Hexham in Northumberland, with her mother, to whom he had so villainously denied being married, and for which he often said, a curse had attended him for injuring the character of so good a wife. When he was asked concerning Mr. Blandy's murder, he often reflected on himself greatly, yet said, that Miss Blandy ought not to have blamed him so much as she did, but the particulars of which he said should never be known till his death. He first made his escape out of England the latter end of last February to Bologne; but as soon as he was known to be there, was obliged to be kept concealed by Mrs. Rofs, some relations of his wife's, who were in that country, threatening revenge for his base usage to her; so that Mrs. Rofs and he were obliged at last to fly from Bologne by night, which was on the 26th of July last, and lived in Furnes from that time. The fortune in his brother's hands, which he has lost to his child by his will, is 1500*l.* his patrimony, which he formerly received 5 per cent. for; but on his being cast before the lords of the session in Scotland, in the cause concerning the validity of his marriage, which was confirmed, 50*l.* out of the 75*l.* was ordered by their lordships to be paid the wife annually for the support of her and the child, which she received, and has lived ever since with some of her own relations in Hexham aforementioned. It was further said, that before he died he declared, that he and Miss Blandy were privately married before the death of her mother, which was near two years before Mr. Blandy was poisoned. (See our Mag. for last year, p. 180.)

The following account of the success of ventilators, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, was printed in the General-Evening Post.

This is to inform the publick, that ventilators, worked by a windmill, having been fixed in Newgate; and the branching trunks to 24 wards been finished about 4 months, whereby all the wards have the foul putrid air drawn out of them in their turns; upon making inquiry of Mr. Akerman the keeper, I have the satisfaction to find that this ventilation is of great benefit to the health and lives of the prisoners: For, by comparing the last 4 months with the like 4 months of the preceding years, it appears, that there died 7 in the 4 months to the end of last Jan. Whereas in the same months of the six preceding years there died 99; which is, at a medium, at the rate of between 16 and 17 every 4 months; so that more than 9 lives every 4 months have been saved by this means.

Newgate has the peculiar disadvantage, above all other gaols, of having the infectious goal distemper brought there, by the great number of prisoners which come every sessions from other very nasty, noxious gaols; an evil, which, it is to hoped, will for the future be prevented by ventilation and cleanliness.

Upon the like inquiry at the Savoy prison, where ventilators were fixed near 4 years since, by order of the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; secretary at war, I find they have enjoyed so good health, that in 1749, of 200 men, but one died, and he of the small-pox: And in 1750, of 240, which were there 3 months, but 2 died. In 1751 none died; and in 1752 only one person died, who was a great glutton. Whereas, before the ventilators were put up, there often died 50 or 100, of the infectious goal distemper: And this, notwithstanding they have not only a paved open area or court to walk in, which was washed thrice in a week in the evening, and the wards as often in the morning, in warm weather, and every 14 or 20 days in cold damp weather. Yet, before ventilation, the foul air of the wards, which became putrid by long continuance in a stagnant state, for want of being often changed for fresh air, became infectious and deadly.

And what contributes the more to the present healthiness of the place, is, that Mr. Hayward, the master of the prison, continues with the same care and zeal to keep it clean: And, the more effectually to cure the wards of any infection, he burns, as I have desired him, every six weeks, two pounds of brimstone in the larger wards, and one pound in the smaller. And Mr. Akerman informs me, that the wards in Newgate are cleaned every week,

Ven-

Ventilators were many years since put into Winchester goal, to the great comfort and benefit of the prisoners; and are lately also put into Durham county goal.

By capt. Wright, of the Endeavour, from the coast of Guinea, we had the following account of the loss of the Marlborough, capt. Codd, of Bristol, by an insurrection of the Negroes the beginning of October last. Capt. Codd having indulged 28 Gold-coast Negroes with their liberty on deck to assist in navigating the ship, they behaved for some time in a very tractable, civil manner. But on the 3d day after he sailed from the bar of Bonny, while most of the crew were below cleaning the rooms, and none but the captain and two white men, armed with cutlasses, left above to take care of the ship, all on a sudden the Negroes on deck snatched the arms from them, wounded the captain, and forced him up the fore-shrouds, where they shot him dead. The rest of the Negroes securing the quarter-deck and small-arms, became soon masters of the ship, and spent the rest of the day in most cruelly butchering the crew (who were in number 35) except the boatswain and cabin-boy, whom they saved to conduct the ship back again; which they did after 8 days, and came to an anchor within the bar of Bonny. About the same time the Hawk, capt. Jones, of Bristol, arrived at that place, and hearing of the affair, bore down on her, with an intent to retake her; but the Negroes were so expert at the great guns and small-arms, that they soon repelled him. After putting the Bite Negroes ashore that chose it, in number 270, the remainder, consisting of 150, weighed anchor, set their sails, and stood to sea, with intent, as is supposed, to go to their own country, tho' the undertaking was extremely hazardous, as they had no one to navigate the ship, the boatswain having jumped overboard the night before they sailed, and got to the hawk; and it is supposed, that on his escape, the poor cabin-boy fell a sacrifice to their revenge.

Some malicious person or persons having in the night between Jan. 20, and 21, come upon the grounds of William Smith, farmer and dairyman in the parish of Bathwicke, in Somersetshire, and maimed and wounded one of his best milk cows, by cutting off her teats and tail, and at divers times before maimed and wounded four other of his milk cows in the like manner: His majesty has been pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to any of them (except the person who actually cut off the cows teats and tails) who shall discover their accomplices. And as a farther encouragement, the earl of Bath promised a

reward of 25l. to be paid upon conviction.

In the last will of judge Burnet, (who died last month, p. 43.) is the following declaration: "I think it proper in this solemn act to declare, that as I have lived, so I trust I shall die, in the true faith of Christ, as taught in the scriptures; but not as taught or practised in any one visible church I know of; tho' I think the church of England is as little stuffed with the inventions of men as any of them; and the church of Rome is so full of them, as to destroy all that is lovely in the christian religion."

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

At a general court of the South-Sea company it was resolved, that application be made to parliament, to get the number of directors of that company reduced, at the next election, to 18, exclusive of the three governors; and the savings by such reduction to be applied to the benefit of the proprietors.

FRIDAY, 2.

At the quarter sessions of the peace held by adjournment at Guildhall, the petition of the journeymen tailors was taken into consideration, and after several arguments of council in behalf both of the masters and journeymen, the court ordered, that the journeymens wages shall be 2s. 6d. per day from Lady-Day to Midsummer, and 2s. per day the remaining part of the year, and that they shall work from 6 in the morning till 7 in the evening.

SATURDAY, 3.

Sir Richard Adams, knt. and ——— Wilson, Esq; were called to the degree of serjeants at law in the court of Common pleas in Westminster-hall, with all the usual ceremonies. The motto of the rings given to the lord chancellor, judges, &c. on that occasion, was, *Imperio regit unus æquo*.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Was held a general court of the Free British Herring Fishery, when a petition to parliament was read and agreed to, for improving and amending the act and charter, whereby the society was established. Then Mr. alderman Bethell, the president, acquainted the court, that there had been caught and cured the last year 9627 barrels, and all disposed of.

His majesty in council appointed the following sheriffs for 1753, viz. for Berks, Humph. Adams, Esq; Bedf. Fra. Herne, Esq; Bucks, Cha. Woodnoth, Esq; Cumb. Hen. Curwen, Esq; Chesh. John Leeche, Esq; Camb. and Hunt. Sir Sam. Clarke, Bart. Cornw. Will. Morshead, Esq; Devon, Sir John Chichester, Bart. Dorset. Humph. Sturt, Esq; Derb. Goodere Fletcher, Esq; Essex, Will. Hunt, Esq; Glouc. Tho. Kemble, Esq; Hertf. Caleb Lomax, Esq; Heref. Tho. Dunne, Esq;

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Kent,

Kent, Sir John Shaw, Bart. Leic. Will. Herrick, Esq; Linc. Cha. Amcotts, Esq; Monm. Will. Jenkins, Esq; Northum. Rob. Fenwick, Esq; Northamp. Armstead Parker, Esq; Norf. Hambleton Cufstance, Esq; Notting. Mundy Musters, Esq; Oxf. Tho. Horde, Esq; Rutl. Will. Brushfield, Esq; Shrop. Rowland Wingfield, Esq; Somer. John Macie, Esq; Staff. Rich. Drakeford, Esq; Suff. Rob. Sparrow, Esq; Southamp. James Ward, Esq; Surrey, Edw. Langton, Esq; Suffex, Rob. Randall, Esq; Warw. Benj. Palmer, Esq; Worc. Tho. Phillips, Esq; Wilts. Edw. Polhill, Esq; Yorkf. Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart.

For South-Wales, viz. Brecon, David Williams, Esq; Carm. Will. Thomas, Esq; Cardig. Lewis Rogers, Esq; Glam. Tho. Rouffe, Esq; Pemb. John Smith, Esq; Radnor, Rich. Loyd, Esq;

For North-Wales, viz. Angl. Bodychan Sparrow, Esq; Carn. Owen Hughes, Esq; Denb. Kenrick Eyton, Esq; Flint, Edw. Pennant, Esq; Merion. Rob. Price, Esq; Montg. Will. Powell, Esq;

## THURSDAY, 8.

Vertue Hall, a servant to one Mrs. Wells, who kept a house of ill fame near Enfield-wash, was taken into custody, by virtue of a warrant from justice Fielding: After a very strict examination, she acknowledged that Eliz. Canning, a young woman, who had been robbed by two fellows in Moorfields, about ten in the evening, last New-year's day, was afterwards brought to Mrs. Wells's house, and confined there near a month, and that several menaces were made use of to induce her to become a common prostitute; but that she would not comply. After so long confinement, the said Elizabeth Canning took an opportunity of pulling down some boards, which were nailed before a window, and made her escape, and came in a very miserable, naked condition, and almost deprived of her senses, to her mother, a poor widow, who lives in Aldermanbury postern. An old gypsy in Mrs. Wells's house stript her of her stays, and during her confinement she had no other subsistence than about a quatern loaf and a gallon of water. Mrs. Wells and the gypsy had been apprehended before and committed to prison.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt tax bill.

## MONDAY, 12.

Eight malefactors, condemned the two last sessions at the Old-Bailey, were executed at Tyburn. Lee and Nugent were respited. See their crimes in our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 574. and Jan. p. 42.

## TUESDAY, 13.

Sir Richard Adams, [now a baron of the Exchequer, came to the court of alder-

men, and in a handsome speech resigned his office as recorder. And two days after, William Moreton, Esq; senior judge of the sheriffs court, was chosen recorder in his room.

## THURSDAY, 15.

Among the papers read this day at the Royal-Society, was a very curious account of a most extraordinary thunder storm, that happened last December in Cornwall; one of the flashes of lightening which discharged itself on a hill, bored several holes thro' banks, and into the ground, cut several channels, like plough-furrows, along the hill, and shattered several parts of a rock, as if blown to pieces with gunpowder: Another flash discharged itself on a farm-house, beat down a large chimney of about 4 feet square, and moved it to a considerable distance from the house, made several fractures in the partitions and windows of the upper rooms, besides rending the roof to pieces, broke into the kitchen where the farmer and his family then were, and struck down and stunned most of the persons present. The farmer's son, who had just before retired by his father's direction, from a window, to a seat in one corner of the kitchen, was killed, his cloaths almost rent to shivers, his shoes very much scorched, and one of his toes cut so nearly off, as to hang by a bit of skin; also his dog, which lay between his feet, was struck dead: What was most remarkable, the son continued in the position he was before the stroke, and his countenance not in the least altered; neither the man nor dog stirred on the shock: One person in another room was thrown 12 feet from her place. The gentleman, who sent this account, went to the house and examined every particular himself, and has given a most circumstantial relation of the extraordinary havoc caused by this flash, which, for the variety of ways wherein it acted, is perhaps as considerable as were ever remarked before, in any of the most tremendous thunder storms.

## MONDAY, 26.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when Charles Sickamore, for a burglary; Mary Squires, the gypsy, for robbing Eliz. Canning of a pair of stays in the dwelling-house of Susannah Wells, at Enfield-Wash; Edward Mac Manning, for stealing wearing apparel, &c. out of a dwelling-house; John Jetter, for returning from transportation; Grace Weedon and Isabella Roe, for a street robbery; and John Higgins, for a burglary, received sentence of death. Mrs. Wells, as an accessory to the gypsy after the fact, was branded, and ordered to be imprisoned six months.

MAR-



## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 28. **A**UGUSTINE Talbot, Esq; to Miss Montague, a 20,000l. fortune.

31. Hon. George Bridges Rodney, Esq; to Miss Jane Compton, niece to the earl of Northampton.

Feb. 2. Charles Gibson, Esq; of Kensington-Gore, to Miss Francis Poole, a 30,000l. fortune.

5. Rt. Hon. the lord Abergavenny, to the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Temple, with a fortune of 12000l. per ann. and 20,000l. in money.

6. Mr. William Marshal, oilman in Newgate-street, to Miss Caroline Thomson, an heiress.

9. Edward Tyson, Esq; of Bariston-lodge in Essex, to Miss Shelly.

13. Joseph Tatum, Esq; of Gallows-green, to Miss Watkins of Bow, a 20,000l. fortune.

Philip Reginald Ryley Taylor, Esq; to Miss Baylis.

15. Lionel Simpson, Esq; to lady Kitty Bridges.

18. Mr. Benj. White, partner with Mr. Whiston, bookseller, to Miss Yalden.

22. Samuel Norman, Esq; of Henley upon Thames, to Miss Brooksbank, daughter of Stamp Booksbank, Esq; of Hackney.

Jan. 25. Her grace the dutchess of Hamilton, delivered of a daughter.

26. The lady of Richard Syer, Esq; of a son and heir.

26. The lady of William Chetwynd, jun. Esq; of a son and heir.

Feb. 7. The lady of Mundy Musters, Esq; of a son and heir.

23. Countess of Hillsborough, of a son.

25. The lady of the late Dr. Twifden, bishop of Raphoe, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

Jan. 25. **R**EV. Mr. Joseph Simmons, a dissenting minister at Hampstead.

Martyn Sandys, Esq; uncle to the lord Sandys.

The late Mr. Alderman Perry, who had served the office of lord-mayor, and was formerly one of the representatives of the city of London, in parliament.

Mary countess dowager of Roxburgh, who had been a widow 70 years.

Sir Wm. Napier, of Dorsetshire, Bart.

Hon. Wm. Tempest Widdrington, Esq;

26. Lady Anne Boys, at Canterbury, relict of the late Sir William Boys, M. D.

30. Joseph Smith, Esq; formerly an eminent grocer in Cannon-street.

Feb. 2. Mr. Henry Dodson, an eminent surgeon.

Anthony Kempe, Esq; aged 85, at Slinndon, in Sussex.

John Burridge, Esq; formerly memb. of parl. for Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire.

8. Sir Ch. Areskine, Bart. in Scotland.

13. Robert Tothill, Esq; in Red-Lion street, Clerkenwell, senior clerk of the privy-seal, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Middlesex.

15. Rev. Mr. John Stuart, prebendary of Chichester, lecturer of St. James's, Garlickhithe, and one of the lecturers of St. Antholin's.

Capt. Wilson, an old experienced officer in the army.

16. Dr. Thomas Deacon, an eminent physician at Manchester.

17. Rev. Mr. Furney, archdeacon of Surrey.

18. Francis Mitchell, of Pall-Mall, Esq; who, during the whole time our troops were abroad, was chief surgeon to our hospitals.

24. Hon. Mrs. Crawford, sister to the late earl of Dartmouth.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**J**AMES Stonehouse, L. L. B. presented by Sir Richard Atkins, Bart. to the rectory of Clapham, Surrey.—Mr. Hethrington, by the society of Eton-college, to the living of Fernham-Royal near Windsor.—Mr. Evans by the bishop of Ely, to the living of Great-Finborough, in Suffolk.—Mr. Robert Gascoyne, by lord Sandys, to the rectory of Eversholt, in Bedfordshire.—Mr. Richard Head, to the rectory of Chieveley, Berks.—James Stopford, D. D. dean of Kilmacduagh, made bishop of Cloyne, in the room of the late bishop Berkeley.—Mr. Robert Bathurst, presented by the bishop of London, to the living of Wennington, in Essex.—Mr. John Cherbury, to the vicarage of Great-Marlow in Bucks.—John Frankland, M. A. by the abp. of Canterbury, to the living of Sundrich, in Kent.—John Denne, M. A. by ditto, to the living of Maidstone, in Kent.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**H**ENRY Charles Sommers, Esq; made a captain in the first reg. of foot-guards.—Frederick Frankland, Esq; made a commissioner of the Excise; and the Hon. William Monson, Esq; commissioner of the revenues in Ireland, in his room.—Sir William Lowther, Bart. made lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Westmoreland.—William Herbert, Esq; made colonel of the queen's reg. of dragoon guards.—Philip Thickness, Esq; made lieut. gov. of Languard fort.—Mr. baron, now Mr. justice Clive had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majesty.—Edward Williams, Esq; chosen judge of the sheriffs court, in the room of the new recorder. (See p. 92.)

[Bankrupts in our next.]

PRICES

# PRICES of STOCKS in FEBRUARY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

| Day | BANK STOCK.       | INDIA STOCK. | South Sea Stock. | South Sea Ann. old. | South Sea Ann. new. | B. Ann. 1746.     | B. Ann. 1747-8-9. | B. Ann. 1751.     | Ind. Bonds. | B. Cit. p. d. | Wind at Deal. | Weather London. |
|-----|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1   | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 61. 16s     | 1. 15         | W. S. W.      | mild            |
| 2   | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 61. 18s     | 1. 15         | W. S. W.      | fine            |
| 3   | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 61. 19s     | 1. 15         | N. by E.      | frost fair      |
| 4   | Sunday            |              |                  |                     |                     |                   |                   | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ |             |               | N.            | frost fair      |
| 5   | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 15      | 1. 15         | E. by N.      | snow fleet      |
| 6   | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 3s      | 1. 15         | S. E.         | snow            |
| 7   | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 5s      | 1. 15         | S. E.         | snow            |
| 8   | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 5s      | 1. 15         | S. E.         | clou. cold      |
| 9   | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 4s      | 1. 15         | S. S. W.      | snow            |
| 10  | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 4s      | 1. 15         | N. W.         | frost           |
| 11  | Sunday            |              |                  |                     |                     |                   |                   | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ |             |               | W.            | frost fair      |
| 12  | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 108              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 4s      | 1. 17         | E. S. E.      | snow            |
| 13  | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 3s      | 1. 17         | S. by W.      | thaw            |
| 14  | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 1s      | 1. 17         | S. W.         | mild            |
| 15  | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 1s      | 1. 17         | S. S. W.      | mild            |
| 16  | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 2s      | 1. 17         | S. by W.      | mild            |
| 17  | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 192          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 3s      | 1. 17         | S. W.         | mild            |
| 18  | Sunday            |              |                  |                     |                     |                   |                   | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ |             |               | S. W.         | rainy           |
| 19  | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 193          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 4s      | 1. 17         | S. W.         | rain            |
| 20  | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 193          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 3s      | 1. 17         | W. S. W.      | wind fair       |
| 21  | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 193          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 2s      | 1. 17         | W. by N.      | wind fair       |
| 22  | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 193          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 1s      | 1. 17         | S. W.         | frost fair      |
| 23  | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 193          | 107              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 1s      | 1. 17         | S. by W.      | drizzling       |
| 24  | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 193          | 108              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 2s      | 1. 17         | N. by W.      | cloudy          |
| 25  | Sunday            |              |                  |                     |                     |                   |                   | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ |             |               | W. S. W.      | clou. fair      |
| 26  | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 193          | 108              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 1s      | 1. 17         | S. W.         | fair            |
| 27  | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 193          | 108              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 1s      | 1. 17         | N. N. W.      | windy           |
| 28  | 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 193          | 108              | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71. 1s      | 1. 17         | N. W.         | cloudy          |

| Bill of Mortality from Jan. 23. to Feb. 20. | Chrif. | Buried | Died under 2 Years old | Between 2 and 5 | 5 and 10 | 10 and 20 | 20 and 30 | 30 and 40 | 40 and 50 | 50 and 60 | 60 and 70 | 70 and 80 | 80 and 90 | 90 and 100 |
|---|--------|--------|------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Males 629                                   | 1228   | 1702   | 595                    | 124             | 38       | 35        | 121       | 179       | 178       | 168       | 123       | 73        | 58        | 10         |
| Femal. 599                                  |        |        |                        |                 |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |            |
| Males 828                                   |        |        |                        |                 |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |            |
| Femal. 874                                  |        |        |                        |                 |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |            |

| Mark-lane Exchange.   | Bathingfloe.  | Reading.      | Farnham.      | Hentley.      | Guildford.    | Warminster.  | Devizes.     | Gloucester. | Birmingham.      |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| Wheat 28s to 34s qu   | 08l. 15s load | 10l. 10s load | 09l. 10s load | 09l. 15s load | 09l. 10s load | 34s to 42 qr | 34s to 42 qr | 5s od bush. | 4s to 4 8d bush. |
| Barley 15s to 17s od. | 17s to 00 qr  | 20s to 00 qr  | 15s to 19 qr  | 15s to 21 qr  | 16s to 18     | 16s to 23    | 17s to 22    | 2s 03d      | 2s 4d to 2 6d    |
| Oats 11s od to 13s    | 14s to 14 6d  | 14s to 17     | 14s to 15s    | 14s to 16     | 10s to 13 6d  | 14s to 15    | 16s to 16    | 1s 6d to 2s | 1s 04d to 1s 8d  |
| Beans 16s to 18s od   | 14s to 24 od  | 18s to 24     | 24s to 27s    | 21s to 24     | 18s to 20     | 20s to 23    |              |             |                  |

Price of corn

Within the Walls 142  
Without the Walls 402  
In Mid. and Surrey 78x  
City & Sub. Well. 377

Weekly Jan. 30 — 428  
Feb. 6 — 432  
13 — 392  
20 — 450  
1702

Wheaten Peck Leaf 2s.  
Peafe 19s. to 22s. per Quar.  
Tares 22s. to 25s. per Quar.

IN consequence of the resolutions of the parliament of Paris, which we gave in our last, the peers were again summoned to come and take their seats in parliament on the 29th ult. but his most Christian majesty issued fresh orders, commanding them on their allegiance not to attend, which they found it necessary to obey.

In the mean time the poor nun St. Perpetua, who had the courage to refuse acknowledging the bull Unigenitus, as well as the nunnery of S. Agatha, to which she belonged, are like to be great sufferers, if not martyrs; for on the 24th of Dec. at nine at night, three exempts of the guards seized her, and carried her away prisoner to the monastery of Port-Royal; and on the 2d inst. an arret of the council of state was issued, ordering the nunnery of St. Agatha to be dissolved, and the sisters to quit the house in a fortnight; which looks as if the court of France had resolved to support and enforce the bull Unigenitus at all hazards; and this is the more probable, as the court of Rome have lately issued a bull not only condemning a book, intitled, An Apology for the Conduct of the Parliament, but expressly enjoining submission to the bull Unigenitus.

Upon these disputes the parliament have resolved to present very strong remonstrances to his majesty, but no day has yet been appointed by the king for receiving them; however, some copies of them are handed about at Paris, containing in substance as follows:

That the king's supremacy, his authority over all his subjects without distinction, the obedience of the people, and their just liberties are the essence of every monarchy, and cannot subsist but by maintaining the laws.

That his parliament is bound by its constitution and oath, to observe, and cause to be observed, all the laws and maxims of the kingdom, and to regulate the general polity of the state, which is committed to them conformably to these.

That an essential branch of this duty is to administer supreme justice in his majesty's name; to maintain the good order, honour, and jurisdiction of his majesty's inferior courts; and to represent in general to the king all abuses of his name and authority, and oppose any derogation of them.

That, in different centuries, the clergy, in opposition to these invariable principles, have discovered a spirit of independence; and it is of importance to inform his majesty of their system.

That this system, which has always been discountenanced by the sovereign,

always opposed by the parliament, at present shews itself more openly than ever, in the numberless writings and judiciary declarations of many ecclesiastics; and is openly avowed by the archbishops of Paris and Tours in the answers which they have presumed to make.

That an answer, perhaps less reprehensible than these, in which two ecclesiastics disowned the supremacy of one of his majesty's predecessors, pretending to be subject only to his majesty's person, was censured by parliament, who, with his approbation, prosecuted the authors.

That those prelates who assume this independence at present, exercise an arbitrary power over the inferior clergy, by commands that are irregular both in matter and form, and by other abuses of their authority; and that the inferior clergy, by their blind, servile, selfish submission, help to establish this authority.

That this system, and this conduct have given rise to the schism, of which his majesty himself has seen the danger, and which will not be healed if the superior clergy, who promote it, be not curbed by his majesty's courts, and the inferior clergy find a protection there under which they may execute the canons of the church and the laws of the state, notwithstanding any order to the contrary.

That the authors and fomenters of schism execute the letters *Pastoralis Officii*, which the parliament, even by the king's orders, have always declared to be an abuse.

That, nevertheless, these ecclesiastics pretend to be authorised by different arrets of the council, particularly that of the 23d of August last: That if these arrets were carried into execution, they would establish the very principles of schism; annul the most important judgments of his majesty's supreme courts, and throw contempt on the inferior judges; and invest the clergy with an unalienable part of the royal prerogative, to the prejudice of the unalterable laws of the realm.

That the schism makes still new progress by means of the evocations, which (except in certain cases, foreseen by the laws) are contrary to publick order, justice, the rights of the subject, prejudicial to the courts of justice, and prohibited by ordinances, especially in criminal cases: That his parliament cannot better set forth to his majesty the consequences of those evocations, than by putting him in mind of what the parliament said, in 1524, in a like case, of evocations.

That the evoking the cause of a peer, whatever might be the motive, directly attacks the essence of the peerage, and



of the parliament, the sole court of peers, and the rights of all who have a seat in it. That the evocation in question, whatever may be the issue of it, is injurious to the honour of the peers, the parliament being the only court where their innocence can be sufficiently cleared and established.

That the prohibiting them to be sum-

moned strikes at the right of the princes and peers to take their seats in parliament whenever they please; and at the right of the body, of which they are members, to summon them, on any occasion, to discharge the duties and functions of their dignity.

[*The rest in our next.*]

## *The Monthly Catalogue for February, 1753.*

### DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **T**HE Blessing of Judah by Jacob considered. By J. Bate, A. M. pr. 1s. Withers.

2. The Principles of the Methodists considered, pr. 6d. Buckland.

3. Animadversions on the Free and Candid Disquisitions, pr. 1s. Payne.

4. Christianity and Deism stated, pr. 2s. 6d. Griffiths.

5. The State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament considered. By B. Kennicott, M. A. pr. 6d. Rivington.

### HISTORY.

6. The Universal History, Vol. XXI. pr. 5s. sewed. Osborne.

7. The History of the Peloponnesian War: Translated from the Greek of Thucydides, in 2 Vols. 4to. By W. Smith, A. M. pr. 3os. Sandby.

### PHYSICK and SCIENCE.

8. Curvilinear Gauging illustrated. By W. Speakman, pr. 1s. Innys.

9. The plain English Dispensatory. By R. Colborne, pr. 5s. Clark.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

10. D. of Newcastle's Letter to the K. of Prussia's Secretary, pr. 1s. Owen. (See p. 53.)

11. A Proposal for making an effectual Provision for the Poor. By H. Fielding, Esq; pr. 2s. Millar. (See a large Abstract, p. 74.)

12. An Enquiry whether the Stage is, or can be made, a School for forming the Mind to Virtue.

13. A Defence of L. Bolingbroke's Letters. By M. Voltaire, pr. 1s. Nourse.

14. The Diatriba of Dr. Akaia. By the same, pr. 1s. Nourse.

15. A View of the Manufacturers Complaints against the Growers of Wool, pr. 1s. Osborne.

16. A Speech at the Enthronement of the Bp. of Durham. By S. Cowper, D. D. pr. 6d. Innys.

17. \* Youth's Friendly Monitor. By the Author of Britain's Remembrancer, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

18. Expeditious Penmanship; or Short-Hand improved. By P. Annet, pr. 4s. Baldwin.

19. The first Principles of Short-Hand. By T. Gurney, pr. 2s. 6d. Cooper,

20. Youth's Companion, pr. 1s. Cooper.

21. Considerations concerning the taking off the Bounty on Corn exported, pr. 6d. Cooper.

22. The Beauties of the Spectators, Tatlers and Guardians, connected and digested under Alphabetical Heads, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Baldwin.

23. A particular Account of the French King's large Brilliant Diamond, with a Copper-Plate. By D. Jeffries, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

### POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

24. The whole Duty of Woman. By a Lady, pr. 2s. Baldwin. (See p. 56.)

25. Memoirs of Sir Charles Goodville, and his Family, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Browne.

26. A Collection of Jests and Maxims, pr. 6d. Newbery.

27. The Hilliad; an Epick Poem, Book I. By Mr. Smart, pr. 2s. Newbery.

28. The Gamester, a Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Franklin. (See an Account of it, p. 51.)

29. The Story of the Gamester, p. 6d. Reeve.

30. A Collection of Poems. By a Gentleman of Cambridge, pr. 1s. Whiston.

31. The Humours of Whist, pr. 6d. Cooper.

32. The Upper Gallery, a Poem, pr. 6d. Owen.

33. Memoirs of Count Fathom, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Johnston.

34. The Smartiad, pr. 6d. Job.

35. The Spectacles, a Tale, pr. 6d. Gorin.

36. The Silk Worm, a Poem. By S. Pullein, A. M. pr. 4s. Dodsley.

37. The Pasquinade, pr. 1s. Montfort.

### SERMONS.

38. A Sermon at the Consecration of the Bp. of St. David's, Jan. 28, 1753. By C. Jenner, D. D. pr. 6d. Birt.

39. A Sermon before the House of Lords, Jan. 30, 1753. By Edmund Lord Bishop of Chester, pr. 6d. Dod.

40. A Sermon before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1753. By E. B. Blackett, L. L. D. pr. 6d. H. S. Cox.

41. A Sermon before a large Congregation, on Old Christmas Day, pr. 6d. Millar.

42. A Sermon at the Opening the new Chapel in Wakefield. By T. Walker, M. A. pr. 6d. Griffiths.